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5.15 and 9.15 p.m.

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## "THE CARNIVAL CHILD"

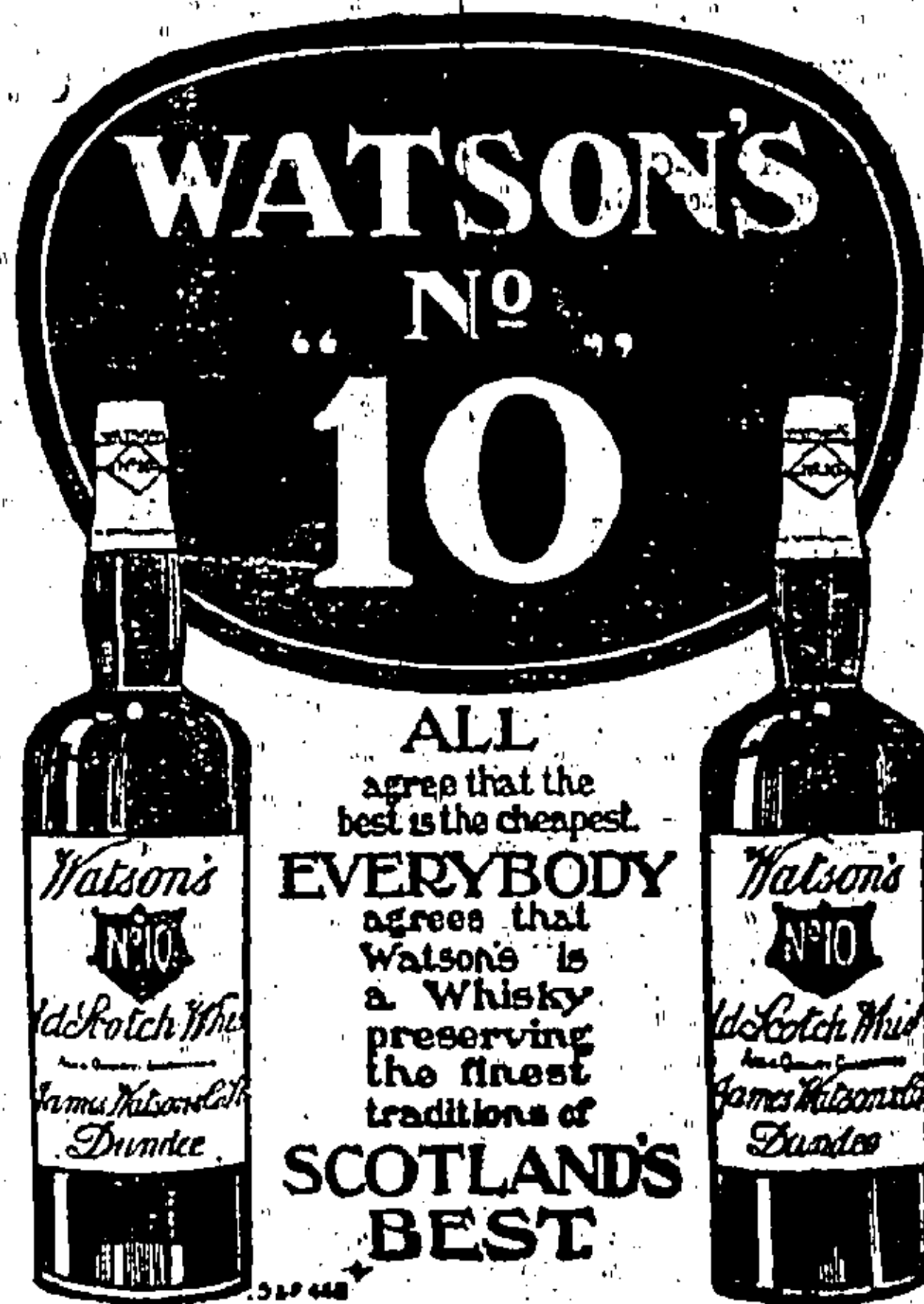
Monday, 2.30 p.m.—  
"THE ADVENTURES" OF ROBINSON CRUSOE.  
Episodes, 1 & 2.

7.15 p.m.—"CARNIVAL CHILD."

Tuesday, 2.30 & 7.15 p.m.—  
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## AN ABSTRACT OF THE CONCRETE. INTERESTING UNITED STATES STATISTICS

A "STATISTICAL FRIEND'S" HOLIDAY TASK.

Nine hundred and twenty-three pages of figures, thirty-five pages of index by way of finger posts through the maze, and only four lines of reading matter go to make up the "Statistical Abstract of the United States for 1931" issued on New Year's Eve to those interested in Hong Kong, as a New Year's gift for 1932. It is not surprising that, having collected all the figures for 1931, it took the rest of 1932 to arrange them in this monumental volume. The product is a mass of interesting and valuable information about Cousin Jonathan and all his affairs. The statistics are presented historically, too; one advantage in handling the records of a comparatively young country being that it is possible to give the figures "from the very beginning"; many of the tables are carried back to 1790. Dates when various States were admitted to the Union are given; the one fact which seems to have been omitted from the volume is the date when the United States began! But we are wise, posed, no doubt, to remember that from our school days, that can be very few questions, assuredly, about the great United States of America, on which some information is not to be quarried from amongst these millions and millions of figures.

Would you know the latest statistics of population? Certainly. You can have them by States by decades since 1790, by colour and race, by sex, by school age, by militia and voting ages, by occupations; and in thirty or forty other variations. A country by States, and a cross-check by geographical divisions, shows that there are now 107,100,000 people in the United States. New York State contains the largest number (10 millions); Philadelphia has eight (10 millions); Illinois six, and California (our neighbour in a business sense) three millions. The bleak State of Nevada contains only 77,000 people. Since the 1910 census, the population of the U.S.A. has grown by 14 millions; the increase of 1910 on 1900 was 16 millions; 1900 on 1890, 14 millions and 1890 on 1880, 13 millions. Way back in 1790 there were not four millions of people in the whole country! The negro population now numbers 10,100,000, being 9.9 per cent. of the total; there has been a steady rise of a million a decade since 1880. Chinese are to be found in all States, but principally in California (28,812); the total is 61,039, as compared with 111,010 Japanese.

**MILLIONS OF UNSURVEYED ACRES STILL.**  
The process of taking possession of the United States proceeds apace, but is not finished yet. A table of "areas unappropriated and unsurveyed" shows that there are still over 60 million unsurveyed acres—the greater part in the mountainous uplands of Nevada (22 million acres) and Utah (14 millions). However, enormous progress has been made in the last twenty years, for the 60 million unsurveyed acres compares with 602 millions in 1900.

The United States is no longer primarily an agricultural country. Her 10,953,158 workers in agriculture, forestry and animal husbandry are outnumbered now by the 12,815,524 people who are engaged in manufacturing and mechanical industries. In many pages of "occupations, male and female" it is noticeable how few there are in which women do not share, but women have not taken the place of men to the extent that a typographical error on page 308 would lead one to suppose. The grand total has, accidentally, been placed under "males"; the figures for males appear under "females" and the figures for females appear under "grand total." This makes it appear that there are 41 million male workers in gainful occupations, and 33 million women workers. It should be 33 million male workers, 3 million women workers: total 41 millions. A "cross-check" table, by States, on the next page, gives the figures in their proper sequence. So admirably are the various tables arranged and contrasted that a slip need not long mislead. Wage earners in manufacturing industries are shown separately from occupational workers and number 7,867,081 men and 1,929,341 women.

**WORK THAT WOMEN DO.**  
There are 2 women workers in the States, one woman worker at the forge, 11,000 compositors, six who work at the furnace but none in the classes "ladies, painters and puffers." These are plumbers and three stonecutters, a quarter of a million work in the clothing industries; one is a cooper-smith, two are captains of vessels (water transportation); three are auctioneers and over a thousand are prepared to bury folk. None have joined the fire brigades but there are over 2,000 in the police force. The moving pictures rather over-stress the prominence of women sheriffs—only 50 are to be found in the country. The woman preacher, however, is a growing force; there are 1,787 of her. In the other, learned professions women make a considerable figure. There are ten thousand women professors (men number little more than double); 1,829 women dentists, 1,738 lawyers, judges and justices, and 7,219 doctors. There are 8 women aeronauts. Amongst "fortune tellers, hypnotists and spiritualists" women are in the majority: 693 against 520 men. The table makes a queer and almost invidious distinction in the line "Healers (except physicians and surgeons)": women also have a majority of a thousand in this class. "Turpin and

sportsmen: men, 1,335; women, 1" appears rather to suggest that only one woman in the whole of the United States is "a sport"! There are no women coachmen or footmen but one fills the position of a butler out of 10,690 people who follow that occupation. In stenography and typing women carry all before them—564,000 to 50,000 men. One thing should be mentioned before leaving this record of 40 million busy people. The table is headed, "Population 10 years of age and upward engaged in gainful occupations." How many of the total, one may speculate, begin work as early as ten years of age? But on this subject the tables give no information.

**MARRIAGE AND DIVORCE IN U.S.A.**  
Vital statistics are always interesting. For every 100 people who die in the U.S.A., 180 are born; the general death rate is 13.1 per thousand and the infantile death rate 88 per thousand; this latter compares with 98.3 in Canada, and 75.6 in England, Scotland and Wales. Organic diseases of the heart (124,000), pneumonia (120,000), and tuberculosis (100,000) kill the greatest numbers of people.

Marital condition by sex, by colour and by States gives a total of 11 million single males and 5 million single women (whites); about 19 million married couples and 207,563 divorced males and 223,565 divorced women (whites). A great deal is heard about the ease with which a divorce may be obtained in the United States so one naturally turns expectantly to the statistics on that subject. From 1889 to 1906 marriages increased from 631,000 to 850,000 a year and divorces increased, at a somewhat more rapid rate, from 31,000 to 72,000. Then the tables tell us no more till 1918 when there were 1,000,000 marriages and 110,000 divorces, in round figures. No reason is given for omitting the story of the years between but it appears that, as compared with 1889, the year's list of marriages in the United States has doubled and divorces have quadrupled. But one is not quite satisfied with this method of presenting the situation. There seems to be no necessary connection between the year's marriages and the year's divorces, although Table 83 sets them side by side. Previous years' marriages are, as it were, a reservoir of potential divorces and the situation is properly presented in truer proportion in the marital condition tables referred to above. These show half-a-million divorced persons, both sexes, white and black; as contrasted with 43 millions of married or widowed people, both sexes, white and black. Roughly, the proportion of divorced people to married and widowed people in the United States is one per cent. Table 83 shows that, curiously enough, erring husbands have always been in the proportion of two to one of erring wives. In a long course of years 65 to 68 out of every 100 divorces have been granted at the suit of wives and from 32 to 35 out of every 100 at the suit of husbands.

**LIQUOR CONSUMPTION UNDER PROHIBITION.**  
Another table of topical interest is that setting forth the consumption of alcoholic liquors in the United States. By an unfortunate omission, the exact date of the enactment of general prohibition is not stated at the head of, nor in a footnote to the table, speaking from memory, however, this change took place soon after the war, about 1918. A tremendous fall in consumption is recorded. From 167 million proof gallons of spirit in 1917 the consumption dropped in 1920 to 94 millions; wines from 42 millions to 12 millions and malt liquors from 1,385 millions to 281 millions. In 1921, however, the figures under each head hint at a reaction: 24 has risen to 35; 12 to 20 and 281 to 255.

**RAILWAY AND AUTOMOBILE ACCIDENTS.**  
The U.S.A. has long had an unenviable notoriety for railway accidents. Over 4,495 people, including 529 passengers, were killed on the railways in 1920, and 63,786 were injured, of whom 43,940 were workmen on duty. Motor-cars killed another 4,118 people, and if one were to add the totals of industrial accidents and fatalities, given in other tables, the total would give a grim indication of the toll in human life levied by modern civilization.

**THE POPULARITY OF MOTOR VEHICLES.**  
Having mentioned motor-cars it is interesting to come upon comparative statistics of motor vehicles by specified countries (p.920). The number in Hong Kong is given as 560; the United States has 9,211,295; that is to say, one to every 12 of the population! Great Britain and Ireland come next in the list with 450,000 and Canada is a good third with 403,111; especially considering that that figure gives a very high average on Canada's population. France has 292,500 motor vehicles—no other country gets into five figures. Statistics for the Far East may be of interest. China is down for 6,000; Japan, 11,750; F.M.S., 4,000; French Indo-China, 4,000; Philippine Islands, 15,709; Siam, 1,300; Straits Settlements, 4,500.

**HETEROGENEOUS RELIGIONS.**  
It has been unkindly said that the United States is the home of quick medicines and quick religions. One would not be so rash as to say that these multifarious tables contain no information on the subject of "patent" medicines but a careful search has failed to reveal any. Two pages (out of 923) are devoted to statistics of religious organizations and the list is certainly not encouraging to those who hope for the Reunion of Christendom. Here are a few of the denominations reported, taken at random: Adventists (5 bodies); Baptists: North, South, Coloured, and Other (14 bodies); Brethren (Dunkers), Churches of the Brethren (Conservative); Others who do not "dunk" (1); Brethren, Other, 4 bodies; Latter-Day Saints (two divi-

sions); Lutherans, seven sorts specified by name, and then—"Other, 14 bodies"; Mennonites (18 bodies); Methodists: white, 3 sorts; other white (5 bodies); African, 2 bodies; Coloured, 1; other coloured (8 bodies). After enumerating a great many more, even the patient statisticians who compiled this volume get weary and tuck away 7,873 religious organisations under the sweeping generalisation: "All other, (81 bodies)." It is noteworthy, however, that these various religious organisations between them claim to influence over half the population of the States; they return 42 million members and 20 million Sunday School scholars.

**A "MUSHROOM GROWTH" OF SHIPPING.**

It is difficult to know where to stop delving into this most informative volume. One must extract a few figures about shipping. Here may be seen, in one small table, the startling development of the Merchant Marine of the United States during the post-war years. In the twenty years before 1914, U.S. merchant tonnage rose slowly from 4 to 7 million tons, taking about seven years to add each million. In 1918, alone, a million tons were added, making the then total almost 10 million tons. Shipping yards then broke out into feverish energy. The next year saw 3 million tons added and 1920 four millions more. The pace was reduced in 1921, only two million tons being built. As a consequence, the U.S. Shipping Board on June 30th, 1921 owned steel, wood and composite, concrete and other vessels of a total of 11 million deadweight tons. (Table 283). The U.S.A. now has over 15 million tons of shipping as compared with the British Empire's 21 millions.

**THE PANAMA CANAL.**

A few pages further on, we come to "The Panama Canal, General Ledger Account." The bare cost of that mighty undertaking, irrespective of equipment, is given as 353 million dollars and it appears to cost more every year, to maintain. In 1920 this item amounted to 6 million dollars and in 1921, 9 millions. Tolls bring in more than this, however, and Table 288 shows the following revenue earned in excess of expenses: 1919, \$240,000; 1920, \$2,387,000; 1921, \$3,711,000. But there is nothing in the accounts by way of interest on first cost. The Canal is of as much value to British as to United States shipping, for, since it has been opened, 18 millions of British tonnage have passed through, as compared with 19 millions U.S.A.

**HONGKONG THE SECOND GREATEST PORT.**

As to the tonnage movement of specified ports of the world, the reader is warned that the figures are not comparative. So little uniformity is there in the measurement methods adopted by different countries that a variation of 30% must be allowed for. Nevertheless, the temptation to set out the figures for what they are worth and see where Hong Kong stands in the list of the world's great ports is irresistible. These are "Uncle Sam's" figures, and they give him the leading place, with Hong Kong third, narrowly beaten by Antwerp:—

	Total tonnage entered and cleared.
New York (1921) .....	31,940,000
Antwerp (1921) .....	25,282,000
(a) Hongkong (1920) .....	24,194,000
(a) Shanghai (1920) .....	22,498,000
Hamburg (1921) .....	18,864,000
London (1920) .....	16,535,000
(a) Excluding junk.	

Reference to the Harbour Master's report, however, shows that the comparable figure for Hongkong, for 1921, is 27,352,618 tons, which gives Hongkong the second place for that year. If the local trade were included, Hongkong's total would be 43,420,970 tons which would put it far ahead of New York.

**EUROPE'S LITTLE BILL TO U.S.A.**

Finally (though this survey leaves hundreds of pages in oblivion), this intriguing and topical headline appears over a section of the "contents": "Obligations due to the United States Government." The British reader will naturally want to know the amount at which the U.S.A. computes our debt. Table 402—which might be headed—"Europe, debtor to U.S.A." sets out, in Oh! so little space, the affrighting total, \$9,597,518,741 in nine cents. It seems that Belgium (in borrowing 349 million dollars) had 89 cents once; instead of making it the even dollar. Great Britain's share is \$4,277,000,000. Of course, this table does not show how much of it was borrowed for the Allies. France owes nearly three thousand millions and Italy about half as much as that. It is noted that during 1921, France repaid 15 millions of the principal, and Great Britain 30 millions.

The four lines of reading matter in this amazing collection of statistics—mentioned at the beginning of this article—may fittingly be quoted, in conclusion, in all their modest simplicity, indicating as they do that, the United States, like Great Britain, has at her command a Civil Service which puts through enormous tasks efficiently (gibes in "popular" newspapers notwithstanding) and "vaunteth not itself" on its achievements. In these four lines, Mr. Julius Klein, Director of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, "has the honour" to submit to Mr. Hoover, for publication, the forty-fourth issue of the Statistical Abstract of the United States, and he adds only this: "As in former years, the preparation of this publication has been in charge of Mr. Edward Whitney, of the Research Division." Well done, Mr. Whitney!

## INTIMATIONS

CATHEDRAL HALL.

TUESDAY, 9th JANUARY, 1933.

AT 5.30 P.M.

2nd PIANO RECITAL

BY

HARRY ORR

With the Assistance of

Messrs. ERIC RICE and A. M. BOWES-SMITH.

BOOKING AT ANDERSON'S.

ADMISSION ... \$3, \$2, \$1.

(154)

MUNICIPAL NOTIFICATION.

CANDIDATES for the Port of Medical Officer to the Port of Chiakiang are hereby notified that the Post has been filled by the appointment of Dr. FOUKERS JONES, B.A., M.R.C.S. and L.R.C.P.

By Order,

(Signed) J. J. KELLY,

Municipal Secretary.

Chiakiang, 13th December, 1932. (158)

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the messuages erections or buildings thereon

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Secondly ALL THAT strip of land at the rear

of the said Section A of Inland Lot No. 1168

being a scavenging land. All of which prop-

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Optional Cargo will be forwarded on unless

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here.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by the

Underwriter. Goods remaining unclaimed after

Thursday, the 11th inst., at Noon, will be sub-

ject to rent and landing charges.

All claims must be sent in to me on or before

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All damaged packages will be examined on

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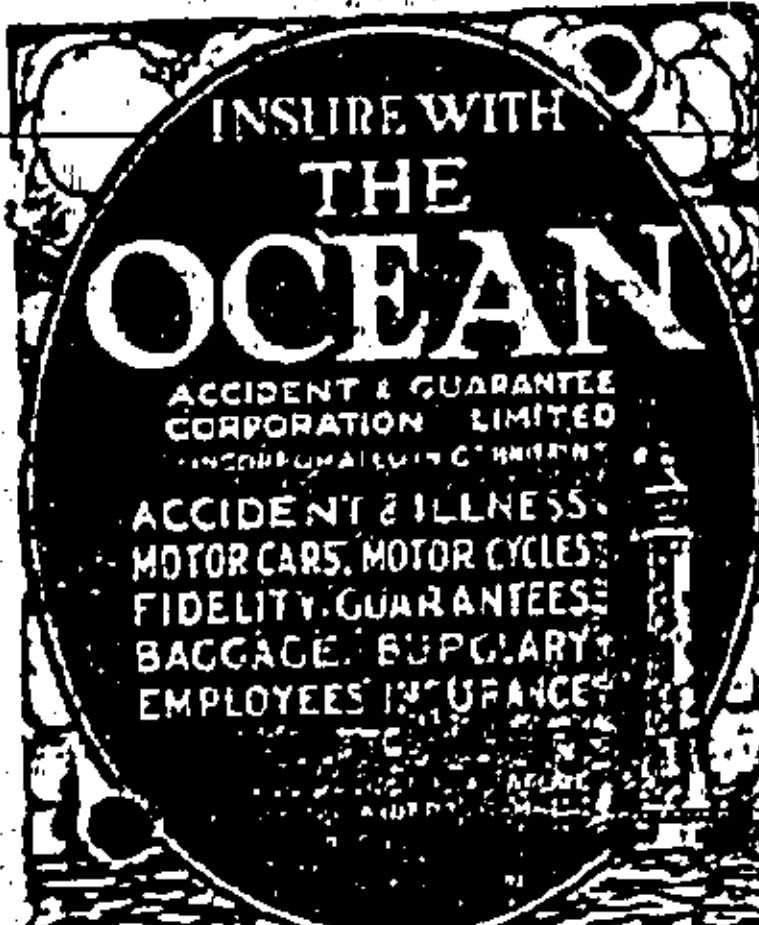
Messrs. Goddard & Douglas.

No Fire Insurance cover effected.

R. RODENFUSSE,

Acting Agent.

Hongkong, 5th January, 1933. (160)



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You will find no better equipment any

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adjustment of your glasses. Your will

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## INTIMATIONS

## Mr. MAYOR:

I cannot be yours all  
the time but I will be

Occasionally Yours.

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[182]

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Join the ranks of Hongkong's Discriminating  
Smokers, by securing your Supplies at the

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ALEXANDRA BUILDINGS.

Everything for the smoker.

[185]

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OFFICES in UNION BUILDING—Four  
Rooms on Fifth Floor.  
Apply  
UNION INSURANCE SOCIETY  
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[169]

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Months, from 1st April, 1913.

BERWICK LANE, No. 155, Peak, 5-roomed  
Bungalow with Front and Garden; on  
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FROM 1st June—Eight and Four Room  
HOUSES.

Apply P. O. Box 259.

[160]

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OWNER leaving Colony. 1921-Model  
5-seater BUICK SIX in good running  
order. Done only 4,500 Miles & just overhauled.  
Four practically new tyres and three new spares.  
\$2,250 or near offer.

Apply P. O. Box 259.

[159]

## FOR SALE.

"BENTLEY" Complete Phrase CODE  
New, \$15.00. Met. "ADDIATOR"  
Calculating Machine. Adds, subtracts, multi-  
plies, divides. New, \$15.00. Postage Free.  
N. Y. NOVELTY CO.  
2, Nanking Road,  
Shanghai.

[153]

HOUSES FOR SALE AT THE PEAK  
NEAR MOTOR ROAD.

FOR SALE, either together (suitable for  
a Mess), or separately, with early  
possession, Nos. 2 and 3, STURTEVANT TERRACE,  
PEAK.

Apply to H. E. POLLOCK,  
Prince's Building.

[1958]

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Letters are lying at this Office for  
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St. John's Cathedral, VERGER Wanted.  
Apply to the CHAPLAIN.

[4]

WANTED Efficient STENO-TYPIST  
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tails of Nationality, etc., required. Also Salary  
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[8]

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condition. Apply Surgeon Commander BARNES,  
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## FOOTBALL.

Saturday's games in the Hongkong  
League resulted as under:—

## Division I.

King's Regt. 2 H.M.S. Carlisle 0  
South China 2 R.G.A. 0  
H.M.S. Tamar 1 Kowloon 0  
H.M.S. Titania 1 H.M.S. Hawkins 1  
Hongkong Club 0 Hongkong Police 0

## Division II.

H.M.S. Hawkins 11 H.M.S. Carlisle 0  
King's Regt. 3 University 0  
H.M.S. Marazion 3 R.G.A. 2  
H.M.S. Ambrose 3 Fleet Auxiliaries 1  
Warders 2 Hongkong Police 0  
South China "A" 1 Kowloon 0  
H.M.S. Titania 2 South China "B" 0

## KING'S v. "CARLISLE."

On the Navy "B" ground before a  
good number of spectators the King's  
beat the Carlisle by two goals to nil.  
The King's greatly missed Wynne at back  
who was absent through injuries received,  
in the Navy v. Army match on New  
Year's Day. The Carlisle went off with  
great dash from the kick off and in the  
opening minutes scored, but the goal was  
disallowed for offside play. Shortly  
afterwards, the King's forced a corner  
on the left and Scott placing well from  
the flag kick, Jones headed the ball past  
Brown. The sailors took the ball towards  
the soldiers' goal and for a time pressed  
the defence but could not score. The  
interval arrived with the King's leading  
by a goal to nil.

From the restart the Carlisle took up  
the attack but Downward sent in wide  
Williams ended a run for the soldiers by  
shooting the wrong side of the post. The  
Carlisle put the King's on the defensive  
and were awarded a penalty, from  
which Botting failed to score. At the  
other end Jones was running through  
when he was fetched down in the penalty  
area and Newton made no mistake, beat-  
ing Brann with a low drive. Corners fell  
to both sides but no further scoring took  
place and the game ended in a win for  
the King's as above. The teams:

King's: Blance; Griffiths and Wil-  
liams; Newton, Hodgson and Barlow;  
Williams, Hart; Lt. Jones, Dyer and  
Scott.

Carlisle: Brown; Hagger and Watson;  
Jarrett, Eldrett and Botting; Blacknell,  
Wright, Todd, Murphy and Downward.  
Referee: Mr. Hollans.

## "TITANIA" v. "HAWKINS."

This match was played on the Navy  
"A" ground before a good number of  
blue-jackets and ended in a draw of one  
goal all. The Titania started the game  
and were the first to attack but their  
shooting was wild. Offside against Bates  
relieved and the Hawkins going down  
Pound sent in wide. At the other end  
Bates brought Hooper to his knees to save  
a ground shot. Phillips punched the ball  
away from an overhead kick by Osborne  
and after a flying visit by the Titania to  
the other end, the Hawkins returned and  
Osborne, taking advantage of a faulty  
clearance by the back, sent the ball into  
the net and gave the Hawkins the lead.

The Titania took up the attack from  
the centre and Hooper was called upon  
to save shots from Emery and Bates.  
During a scramble in the Hawkins' goal-  
mouth, Hooper failed to clear, and  
Emery headed into the net, making the  
score one all. Just before the interval  
Stocks ran through and, with only  
Hooper to beat, miskicked in front of  
goal thus losing a good chance of giving  
the Titania the lead. Half time, one all.  
Resuming Barkham was sent away on  
the Hawkins right but sent the ball be-  
hind and a moment later Phillips had to  
fist out a shot from the right, but made  
a weak clearance and the ball coming out  
to Pound that player lost control close  
in and Phillips cleared. The remainder  
of the game was of the give and take  
order with Phillips having more to do  
than Hooper, but there was no further  
scoring and the game ended as above.  
The teams:

Titania: Phillips; Lanning and Mc-  
Garrigle; Bone, Weedon and Bradshaw;  
Grice, Rogers, Emery, Stocks and Bates.  
Hawkins: Adkins and Moss; Stirk,  
Crowe and Sawyer; Barkham, Wrigley,  
Osborne, Pound and O'Neill. Referee:  
Mr. Smith.

## CLUB v. POLICE.

At Sookunpoo before a good attendance  
these teams played a goalless draw.  
Angus turned out in goal for the  
Club but was not severely tested during  
the game. The game was very clean and  
opened very fast with the Club doing  
the attacking. Individual play by the  
Club forwards gave many a good chance  
to score. Begg trying to go through on  
his own was beaten by the defence. The  
entire Police team worked hard and  
Swan was in great form in goal. The  
Police front line missed several good  
chances through hanging on to the ball  
and they were subdued by a strong Club  
defence. Forsyth made a good effort late  
in the first half but Clark charged down  
the shot when a goal seemed certain. The  
interval arrived with the score sheet blank,  
which was quite in agreement with the  
play, the Club being the most aggressive  
but their shooting erratic.

From the restart the game went in fa-  
vour of the Club who were very weak in  
front of goal. Forsyth was the shining  
light in the forward line, and on one  
occasion he ran through and gave to Eng-  
land who was unmarked, but the Club  
winger failed to centre and the ball went  
out of play. The Police front line tried

to break through but found the halves  
too strong for them and they rarely pass-  
ed the halfway line. During a scramble  
in the goalmouth the Club had a good  
opportunity to take the lead but Begg  
sent the ball hard against the crossbar.

Things looked bad for the Club when  
Valentine broke clean through the de-  
fence. Garvard recovered, however, and  
cleared in the nick of time. Hands  
against the Police just outside the  
penalty area gave the Club a good open-  
ing, and McPhail gave the ball to Mc-  
Bride who shot wide from a good posi-  
tion. A moment later McBride was given  
another chance to open for the Club, but  
again he sent the ball wide from close in.  
The Club did most of the attacking and  
forced two corners, both of which the  
Police cleared. The Police transferred  
through Valentine, who dribbled well.  
When tackled by Garvard he sent the ball  
out to the right, and it was sent in wide.  
Begg was prominent with a fine effort,  
but the goalkeeper cleared cleverly.  
Swan was again called upon to save from  
Begg who sent in a lightning drive from  
twenty yards range, but the custodian  
was very safe. The Club were playing  
by far the better game and would have  
held a substantial lead had their for-  
wards been better marksmen. From a  
corner kick Swan punched the ball away,  
but Begg returned with a rasping shot  
which missed by inches only, with Swan  
beaten. Time arrived with a blank sheet,  
but the Police were very fortunate to  
share the points as they never looked  
like scoring. In the Club defence, Ger-  
ard was always prominent with his sure  
tackling and fine kicking. Stewart was  
very good and was well backed up by  
his wing halves. Begg and Forsyth were  
the pick of the forwards. In goal the  
Police had a very capable defender in  
Swan while the backs and halves played  
a sound defensive game. Dr. Valentine  
was the only forward to inspire con-  
fidence in the team. The teams:—

Club: Angus; Gerrard and Israel;  
Valentine, Stewart and McPhail; Mc-  
Tavish, Forsyth, Begg, McBride and Eng-  
land.

Police: Swan; J. Clark and McWal-  
ters; McLaren, Forbes and Post; Robert-  
son, McEwen, Johnson, Dr. Valentine  
and Simpson. Referee: Mr. Collins.

## "TAMAR" v. KOWLOON.

This game, played at Kowloon, ended  
in a win for the visitors by a goal to nil.  
Kowloon got well away from the kick off  
but Mason sent the ball over the bar  
from a centre by Clemo. At the other  
end Hill tested Woodman, but the goal-  
keeper was safe. Play was fairly even  
with the home team slightly the better,  
but their shooting was bad. Brown  
forced Grant to concede a corner and  
Mason sent the ball behind from the flag  
kick. Before the interval the Tamar  
tried to take the lead but Woodman de-  
fended well and at lemon time the score  
sheet was blank.

From the restart the Tamar took up  
the attack and Pascoe handled just clear  
of the penalty line. From a scramble  
following the free kick, Handford netted  
for the Tamar. Kowloon took up the  
attack in earnest and Brown was fouled  
inside the penalty area. Mason took  
the kick, but Routley turned the ball over  
the bar. Before the close Kowloon were  
awarded a penalty for hands and Wheeler  
taking the kick sent the ball into Rout-  
ley's hands and he had no difficulty in  
clearing. The game ended as above.  
Teams:—

Tamar: Routley; Smith and Grant;  
Prior, Oxland and Markwell; Handford,  
Roberts, Veness and Sadler.  
Kowloon: Woodman; Wheeler and  
Knight; Morrison, King and McKelvie;  
Brown, Pascoe, Mason, Duncan and  
Clemo. Referee: Mr. Perryman.

## SOUTH CHINA v. R.G.A.

The usual crowd of Chinese lined the  
ropes of the South China ground long  
before the time for the kick off. The  
game started ten minutes after time.  
South China pressed but the R.G.A. de-  
fence held out for a time until Wong  
Pak Chong got through and opened the  
score for the South China this being the  
only score at the interval. From the  
restart South China got well away and  
Wong Pak Chong put them further  
ahead. Being two goals down the R.G.A.  
put on pressure and Pascoe beat Lau and  
shortly afterwards, Lellicott getting  
through made the scores level. Each  
team struggled hard for the lead but time  
was against them and a fairly fast game  
ended as above. The teams:

R.G.A.: Phillips; Gilding and Framp-  
ton; Bailey, Pascoe and Keay; Green,  
Lellicott, McHugh, Couzens and Harris.  
South China: Lau Hing Cheung; Tai  
Yuk and Chan So; Leung Yuk Tong,  
Leung Tai Fong, Lam Yuk Ying, Chui  
Kwong Yung, Leung Wing Tak, Wong  
Pak Chong, Wong Shui Wa and Chan  
Kwong Yiu. Referee: Mr. Garton.

## "HAWKINS" RES. v. "CARLISLE" RES.

At Sookunpoo the Hawkins won by ele-  
ven goals to nil. Bope (9), Bending,  
Wellman and Hale scored before the in-  
terval and Wellman (4) Bope and Bend-  
ing added goals in the second half.

## KING'S RES. v. UNIVERSITY.

On the Club ground the King's won by  
three goals to nil. Burnett opened the  
score and before the interval Fry put the  
King's further ahead. Fry scored again  
in the second half.  
(Continued at foot of next column.)

CHINESE INDENTURED  
LABOUR.

## IN NAURU AND SAMOA.

Writing in the Manchester Guardian on  
"British Mandates in the Pacific" Mr.  
John H. Harris says:—

During the discussions upon the mandates  
in Geneva, both in the Assembly and in  
the Commissions, the disability imposed on  
States other than British with regard to  
the phosphates received very little attention,  
but members showed the deepest concern  
with regard to the conditions of Chinese  
labour both in Nauru and Samoa. The  
President of the Permanent Mandates  
Commission, the Marquis Theodoli, had  
drawn the attention of the Council to  
these conditions in very forcible  
language. The responsibility of Great  
Britain for the condition, and main-  
tenance of this labour is clear, for not only  
are we partners in the exploitation of the  
phosphates, but British colonial officials in  
Hongkong are the intermediaries for making  
not only the agreements but the "importa-  
tions and conditions of work." How many  
Chinese labourers have been imported  
recently it is difficult to say, but there  
appears to be a total on the two islands of  
Nauru and Samoa of not less than 1,000 and  
not more than 3,000. The Chinese are  
brought over in batches under an indenture  
of three years, and in Nauru, if not in  
Samoa, they appear to be shut up  
in compounds, the men are unaccompanied  
by women, and the Assembly was  
assured that steps are taken to  
keep them away from native women.  
Apparently the total area of exploitation in  
Nauru does not exceed a patch of 50 acres,  
within the confines of which are to be  
found the machinery of the shallow mines,  
the buildings necessary to the exploitation  
of the phosphate, and confined in this area  
are hundreds of male coolies without their  
women folk and with never a hope of  
liberty even in the tiny world of 5,000  
acres beyond the walls of their compound,  
and in these conditions they must labour  
for three years!

There was no suggestion before the Assem-  
bly of the League that any steps are being  
taken to discover other sources of labour;  
indeed, the Governments concerned appear  
to be quite ready to defend this system as a  
"regrettable necessity." The question,  
therefore, arises how long this is to be to-  
lerated. The Pacific Phosphate Company  
to be bought out from Ocean and Nauru  
islands for a sum of \$4,000,000 by a sinking  
fund covering principal and interest over a  
period of 50 years, and the total purchase  
price will not be liquidated until 1970.  
Presumably, therefore, it is proposed to  
continue these conditions of labour until  
1970. In Samoa the object of this  
Chinese labour is the production of copra  
(dried coconut), and the conditions are  
identical with those of Nauru, with the  
exception that it is not yet clear whether  
the rigid control of the Chinese coolies  
involves keeping them enclosed in com-  
pounds. Sir James Allen, when defending  
the system before the League Assembly,  
said: "The Chinese are kept by them-  
selves as far as is possible to do so, and  
they are repatriated at the end of three  
years. . . . They find it difficult in  
three years to learn enough of the Samoan  
language and Samoan customs to be  
associated in any close relationship, at any  
rate, with the Samoan women."

The unreasonableness of the League of Nations  
with regard to the conditions under which  
the Chinese coolies are brought to and  
retained in the island of Nauru was voiced  
by the Marquis Theodoli, chairman of the  
Permanent Mandated Commission, who,  
in his report, said: "It is, however, clear  
that, in spite of the guarantees incorporated  
in the mandate, the position of a Chinese  
coolie who is bound by a three-year  
contract, and who has been conveyed to a  
foreign land thousands of miles from his  
kind and kin, calls for the greatest care, on  
the part of the administration of the  
Mandatory Powers."

## "MARAZION" v. R.G.A. RES.

At Sookunpoo the R.G.A. played ten  
men only throughout and the sailors won  
by the odd goal in five. Johnson and  
Pole scored for the sailors and Wilson  
and Best for the soldiers before the in-  
terval. After the change of ends John-  
son scored for the sailors and won the  
game.

SOUTH CHINA "A" v. KOWLOON  
RES.

Playing at home the "A" team beat  
Kowloon by a goal to nil. Kum Fook  
scored. The "A" team were awarded  
a penalty from which Choi-Ping-Fun  
failed to score.

## "TITANIA" RES. v. S. CHINA "B."

On the Navy "B" ground the sailors  
won by 2 goals to nil. At the interval  
the score sheet was blank. Keefer and  
Gale scored for the sailors in the closing  
half.

## WARDERS v. POLICE.

Playing on the St. Joseph's ground  
the Warders obtained their first win in  
the league, beating the Police by two  
goals to nil. Chant and Bland scored.

## "AMBROSE" v. AUXILIARIES.

On the Navy "A" ground the Ambrose  
won by three goals to nil. Davis opened  
the score and at the interval the Ambrose  
was leading by a goal. In the closing  
half Carter and Carr put the Ambrose  
further ahead.

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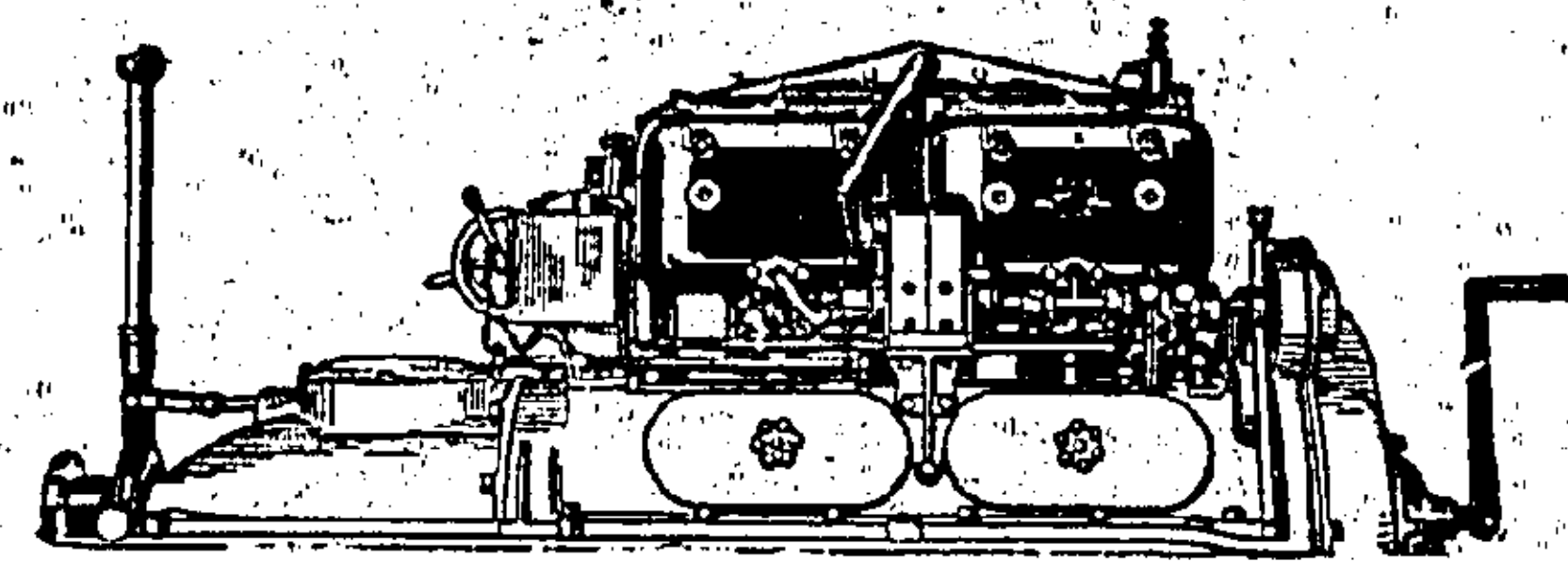
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## CRICKET.

### FIRST LEAGUE

#### NAVY v. CRAIGENGOWER.

In a first league match, at Happy Valley on Saturday afternoon, Craigen-gower gained a surprise victory over the Navy. The match had an exciting finish. Craigen-gower barely managing to win by six runs.

The Navy batted first and were all out for 162. The Rev. Purcell's steady batting was responsible for 49 which included 3 fours only. Lieut. Skinner contributed 42 not out, of which 22 were secured by boundaries.

Lieut. Adcock, bowling for Craigen-gower, took two wickets in his first over, for no runs.

Craigen-gower's first three wickets went down for 20 and then the score was carried to 117 before the fourth fell. Omar and Grimes making a very fine stand. Omar, just missed the half-century by 2 runs and Grimes was stumped shortly after passing that mark. Omar hit out vigorously and had ten boundaries. Grimes hit included 8 fours. The side was out for 158.

Midshipman Sladen took three wickets for eight runs.

NAVY.	
Rev. Purcell, c Bradbury, b Lawrence	49
Mid. Evans, b Abbas	28
Comm. Wood, c Evans, b Adcock	2
Lieut. Lindell, b Adcock	0
Lieut. Wallace, b Adcock	7
Eng.-Comm. Edwards, run out	1
Lieut. Skinner, not out	42
Mid. Sladen, c Evans, b Adcock	3
Lieut. Dundas, l.b.w. Lawrence	0
Comm. Hudson, b Abbas	4
Capt. Quinlan, b Omar	8
Extras	10

Bowling Analysis.

	O.	M.	R.	W.
U. Omar	7.4	0	49	1
E. W. Major	7	0	28	1
M. H. Abbas	7	0	28	1
T. Grimes	2	0	4	0
Lieut. Adcock	8	1	33	4
F. E. Lawrence	3	0	8	2

CRAIGENGOWER.

	O.	M.	R.	W.
R. Bass, b Quinlan	2	0	17	1
F. E. Lawrence, c Skinner, b Evans	17	0	28	1
U. Omar, c and b Wallace	48	0	28	1
Lieut. Adcock, c Edwards, b Quinlan	0	0	24	2
T. Grimes, st. Edwards, b Wood	51	0	24	2
B. W. Brabury, b Wood	0	0	15	0
M. H. Abbas, b Wallace	18	0	15	0
E. W. Major, st. Edwards, b Sladen	6	0	15	0
Lieut. D. Evans, st. Edwards, b Sladen	0	0	15	0
D. Mackintosh, l.b.w. Sladen	2	0	15	0
S. Hope, not out	4	0	15	0
Extras	7	0	15	0
Total	158	0	15	0

Bowling Analysis.

	O.	M.	R.	W.
Mid. Evans	4	0	25	1
Comm. Wood	6	0	32	2
Capt. Quinlan	6	1	24	2
Mid. Sladen	3	0	8	3
Lieut. Skinner	2	0	15	0
Comm. Hudson	2	0	16	0
Lieut. Wallace	10	2	27	2

#### INFANTRY v. B.G.A.

This first league match resulted in a win for the B.G.A. by 31 runs. Going in first the Garrison Artillery scored 144. Capt. Oliver and Major Mathews scoring 47 each. The only other two batsmen to reach double figures were Sgt. Stevens and Holloway. The "tail" was weak.

Lieut. White, bowling for the Infantry, met with great success and took 8 wickets for 11 runs.

The Infantry replied with 113 runs. Capt. Dods was in good form and knocked up half-a-century (not out).

Scores:—		B.G.A.
Capt. Olliver, c Wright, b Bacon	47	
Lieut. Chester, c le Fleming, b Harvey	8	
Major Mathews, b White	47	
Capt. P. H. Davies, b White	0	
Lieut. Parkes, c le Fleming, b White	4	
Sergt. Stevens, not out	12	
Sergt. Holloway, b White	14	
Capt. Cumming, b White	0	
B.S.M. Williams, b White	0	
Gnr. Brennan, b White	1	
Gnr. J. Davis, c le Fleming, b White	3	
Extras	8	
Total	144	

Bowling Analysis.

	O.	M.	R.	W.
Capt. Hannay	5	0	17	1
Capt. le Fleming	5	1	17	0
Capt. Dods	4	0	25	0
Lieut. Martin	3	0	27	0
Lieut. Bacon	4	0	33	1
Lieut. White	6.3	0	17	8

INFANTRY.

	O.	M.	R.	W.
Major Wright, b Capt. Davies	2	0	17	1
Lieut. Lender, b Capt. Davies	4	0	25	0
Capt. le Fleming, b Capt. Davies	0	0	27	0
Lieut. Bacon, b Holloway	20	0	27	0
Capt. Dods, not out	50	0	27	0
Capt. Hannay, b Capt. Davies	13	0	27	0
Capt. Moorhead, b Capt. Davies	6	0	27	0
Capt. Cross, b Capt. Davies	0	0	27	0
Lieut. White, c Parkes, b J. Davis	4	0	27	0
Lieut. Martin, c J. Davis, b Davies	0	0	27	0
Lieut. Thompson, b Capt. Davies	0	0	27	0
Extras	12	0	27	0
Total	113	0	27	0

Bowling Analysis.

	O.	M.	R.	W.
Capt. P. H. Davies	19	2	32	8
Sgt. Holloway	9	0	24	1
Gnr. J. Davis	2	0	8	1

## SECOND LEAGUE

### O.S.C.C. v. THE UNIVERSITY.

The Civil Service second string visited the University on Saturday afternoon, and in a league fixture, were severely trounced by the Home second eleven by 99 runs.

Going in first, the University compiled 181 runs, all out. Lam carried his bat for 70 runs not out. His batting was none too steady and he gave no less than eight chances, some of which were simple ones. The fielding of the visitors, as will be seen from this, was exceedingly weak.

The C.S.C.C. side made 80 runs and there were no outstanding features in the batting.

Ong, for University, obtained six wickets for 18 runs.

THE UNIVERSITY 2ND XI.	
H. Y. Lam, not out .....	70
C. H. Peterson, l.b.w. Taylor .....	10
P. E. Choo, b Gardiner .....	0
M. B. Osman, l.b.w. Taylor .....	14
P. B. Ng, b Taylor .....	8
Y. C. Teh, l.b.w. Cowen .....	1
C. W. Lam, run out .....	18
T. O. Yeow, st. Sandford, b Sara .....	4
H. Hunt, l.b.w. Taylor .....	3
J. L. Youngs, c and b Gardiner .....	2
S. H. Ong, b Cowen .....	14
Extras .....	17

Bowling Analysis.

	O.	M.	R.	W.
G. T. Gardiner	8.5	1	24	9
C. Sara	5	1	39	1
R. T. Taylor	10	1	48	4
W. Cowen	5	1	16	2
W. Gill	4	0	21	0

C.S.C.C. 2ND XI.

	O.	M.	R.	W.
C. Sara, c Ng, b Ong	1	0	17	1
H. W. Sandford, c Teh, b Peterson	10	0	24	1
W. Cullip, c Osman, b Ong	3	0	24	1
F. Haynes, c Yeow, b Peterson	8	0	24	1
Watson, b Peterson	0	0	24	1
W. Gardiner, c Peterson, b Ong	10	0	24	1
W. Savage, b Peterson	5	0	24	1
W. Hill, c Ng, b Ong	0	0	24	1
B. Taylor, not out	0	0	24	1
W. Gill, c Hunt, b Ong	4	0	24	1
W. Cowen, c Ng, b Ong	11	0	24	1
Extras	8	0	24	1
Total	69	0	24	1

Bowling Analysis.

	O.	M.	R.	W.
S. H. Ong	12.5	5	38	6
C. A. Peterson	12	2	38	4
B. P. Ng	3	0	7	0

#### H.K.C.C. 2ND XI. v. K.C.C. 2ND XI.

The feature of interest in this friendly match played at Kowloon, and which resulted in a win for the Home side by 47 runs, was the performance of the batsman by D. B. Peat, one of the H.K.C.C. 2nd XI. bowlers. He took the sixth, seventh and eighth wickets with consecutive balls in his twelfth over. No runs were scored off him in this over and his next over—the 13th—he took another wicket for no runs.

The H.K.C.C. went in first and scored 107, of which W. Mackenzie scored nearly half. His 51 included a boundary for six another for five and six for four.

The K.C.C. replied with 154, which included a fine 88 by Jex.

H. E. Hollands, c Fraser, b Brown	1
D. E. G. Nicholson, b Brown	4
D. Reid, run out	14
W. W. Mackenzie, c Bailton, b Brown	51
G. H. Piercy, b Bailton	7
W. Galloway, b Bailton	1
M. M. Watson, b Brown	1
D. B. Peat, b Brown	8
B. Crowley, b Bailton	5
H. Spicer, not out	4
W. Brackenridge, run out	0
Extras	11

Bowling Analysis.

	O.	M.	R.	W.
W. Fraser	6	0	32	0
A. O. Brown	10.3	0	42	5
N. L. Bailton	5	0	22	3

K.C.C. 2ND XI.

	O.	M.	R.	W.
S. Jex, c Peat, b Reid	88	0	24	1
A. Leach, b Piercy	10	0	24	1
W. Hyda, b Piercy	1	0	24	1
A. O. Brown, b Galloway	30	0	24	1
N. L. Bailton, c Hollands, b Galloway	8	0	24	1
H. Overy, b Peat	0	0	24	1
W. Fraser, b Peat	0	0	24	1
C. W. Jeffries, b Peat	0	0	24	1
J. Smith, b Reid	0	0	24	1
S. E. Green, not out	0	0	24	1
(E. Hoathen, c and b Peat)	3	0	24	1
Extras	19	0	24	1
Total	154	0	24	1

Bowling Analysis.

	O.	M.	R.	W.
G. H. Piercy	6.3	1	24	9
D. B. Peat	14	4	34	4
D. Reid	6.3	2	13	3
H. E. Hollands	5.1	1	22	0
W. Galloway	6	0	32	3

#### POLICE v. CRAIGENGOWER.

The Police and Craigen-gower met in a friendly match at Happy Valley on Saturday. The police secured an easy victory, winning by a margin of 24 runs and with two wickets in hand. N. J. Watts had a lot to do with the Police victory. His bowling was deadly, for in only five overs he managed to dismiss seven wickets for eleven runs.

Scores:—

CRAIGENGOWER.	J. Buffon, c and b N. J. Watts <th>25</th>	25
J. Greason, b O. E. E. E. E.	8	
Y. Abbas, b O. E. E. E. E.	8	
shaw	17	

A. Paice, l.b.w. .... 4  
P. A. Dixon, b N. J. Watts .... 4  
W. S. Marsh, b N. J. Watts .... 3  
H. J. W. Dennis, b N. J. Watts .... 7  
G. White, c Alexander, b N. J. Watts .... 1  
D. V. N. Atkinson, b N. J. Watts .... 1  
R. K. Modi, b N. J. Watts .... 4  
W. B. Muskett, not out .... 7  
Extras .... 6

Total ..... 93

Bowling Analysis.

	O.	M.	R.	W.
O. Alexander	6	2	23	0
O. E. E. E. E.	7	0	25	3
T. H. King	1	0	2	0
N. J. Watts	5	0	11	7
A. Baker	3	0	24	0

POLICE R.C.

	O.	M.	R.	W.
C. F. Alexander, b P. A. Dixon	28	0	24	1
A. V. Baker, b A. Paice	12	0	24	1
N. J. Watts, c W. Marsh, b A. Paice	1	0	24	1
O. E. E. E. E.	0	0	24	1
B. Thorpe, b P. A. Dixon	0	0	24	1
S. Garrod, b A. Paice	9	0	24	1
T. H. King, not out	49	0	24	1
A. Reynolds, b A. Paice	0	0	24	1
L. Elwood, c Greason, b A. Paice	0	0	24	1
H. Hallam, b J. Buffon	23	0	24	1
Extras	6	0	24	1

Total (for 9 wks.) ..... 130

Bowling Analysis.

	O.	M.	R.	W.
A. Paice	10	0	49	0
J. Greason	2	0	27	0
P. A. Dixon	6	1	21	3
Y. Abbas	2	0	25	0
J. Buffon	1	0	8	1

#### FRIENDLY MATCHES

##### K.C.C. 1st XI. v. H.K.C.C. 1st XI.

This friendly match, played on the Club ground on Saturday afternoon, resulted in a draw.

Batting first the Home Club were soon in difficulties, six wickets falling for 30 runs. The runs gained per wicket were: 1-12, 2-12, 3-20, 4-24, 5-29, 6-30. Then stand was made by Morgan and Humphreys and 44 runs were added before the next wicket fell. The ninth wicket saw the score at 130 and shortly afterwards the side was out for this total.

The visitors opened their batting well and the first two wickets were responsible for 47 runs. At the fall of the sixth wicket for 104, stumps were drawn.

Of the bowlers, Hancock bowled well for the Home side, but had 11 runs scored off him in the last over. Evans, for the visitors, was in fine bowling form, but towards the end of his sixteen over he showed signs of tiring and was badly knocked about.

Sally knocked down	
Scores:—	
H.K.C.C.	
A. A. Olaxton, b Cochran	5
A. L. Gace, b Evans	5
E. J. R. Mitchell, b Evans	0
R. E. A. Webster, b Evans	0
B. D. C. Morgan, c Evans, b Benson	2
T. E. Pearce, b Cochran	5
R. Hancock, b Evans	5
J. D. Humphreys, c Robinson, b Fletcher	2
F. H. Farthing, c Dance, b Fletcher	5
G. A. Chadwick, c Spinks, b Fletcher	2
L. J. Davies, not out	1
Extras	



CORRESPONDENCE  
THE MUI-TSUI BILL.

[TO THE EDITOR OF THE "HONGKONG DAILY PRESS."]

Sir,—With reference to the report of the meeting held at the Chinese Chamber of Commerce in your issue of the 6th inst., may I write to you in explanation of what I did say in order to remove the wrong impression created by your report of what I was alleged to have said?

It would make the matter clear if I were to begin with a little history, but I must confess I speak from memory, as I have kept no notes or other record.

After the meeting that was held at the Tai Ping Theatre and after all the propaganda work done by the Anti-Mui Tsui Society, the Secretary of State announced his definite decision that the Mui-tsui system was to be abolished. Everyone looked upon this decision as "res judicata."

Shortly after this, the Secretary for Chinese Affairs invited both the Society for the Protection of Mui-tsui (which for brevity will be referred to as the Protection Society), of which I am a member, and the Anti-Mui Tsui Society, to collaborate in order to assist the Government and advise it of the best ways and means of carrying out the Secretary of State's decision.

A meeting of the Protection Society was consequently held, at which I was unfortunately unable to be present, but after the meeting I was informed that a Sub-Committee had been appointed and that I was a member of the Sub-Committee, and that we were to work with the Sub-Committee of the Anti-Mui Tsui Society for the purpose above mentioned. I was assured by all the members of the Sub-Committee, including the Secretary of the Protection Society who was one of the members, that our Sub-Committee had full powers in the matter with one exception, namely, that we could not agree to any change in our Society's name.

The Sub-Committees of both Societies held many meetings and eventually a scheme was drawn up which was based on the principle that the Mui-tsui system as such should be abolished, and full arrangements were therein made for dealing with the existing Mui-tsui. This scheme was sent to the Secretary for Chinese Affairs under a covering letter signed by practically all the members of both Sub-Committees, including the Secretary of our Society.

The above being the short history of the matter, I informed the meeting of the Chinese Chamber of Commerce in question of the above facts and pointed out that if the question of the abolition of the Mui-tsui system, and not of the mode of carrying out such abolition, was to be contested it was a great pity that this was not done at, or before, the announcement of the decision of the Secretary of State. I pointed out, also, that the Protection Society had among its members practically all those who were present at the meeting of the Chamber of Commerce, and that, if the Chamber were to pass a resolution that the Mui-tsui system should continue, the members of the Sub-Committee of the Protection Society were placed in a most peculiar position.

There was nothing "non-committal" about my remarks; indeed, my views on the Mui-tsui question were sent to the Secretary of the Protection Society on the 29th April, 1922.

I cannot see why the Mui-tsui system as such should not be abolished now, although I agree that its evil has been exaggerated and that merely from the point of view of its evil it could be effectively removed by appropriate legislation.

I refrain from commenting on the Bill in this letter. In conclusion I should add that the resolution was not unanimously carried, as I voted against it and informed the chairman that I was opposed to Part III of the Bill only, or, at least to some of its provisions. Yours faithfully,

K. L. O.

## "THE THREE MUSKETEERS."

BACK AT THE CORONET.

Heeding the clamorous request of those who, through procrastination or for some other reason, failed to take advantage of the previous opportunity of seeing "The Three Musketeers" in the Coronet, the management of the Coronet are putting the picture on again to-day for a three-day run. It is the best of films without getting tired of it, and it may be fairly confidently predicted that the many Coronet patrons who saw it before will be making a second visit.

## "THE TEMPEST" IN HONGKONG.

A CRITICAL APPRECIATION.

One of the latest contributors to the controversy that rages round the identity of William Shakespeare has maintained that our national bard was in fact a great noble of the Elizabethan Court who died in the same year as the Virgin Queen. In the way of this theory, which is otherwise plausibly argued, there is one great stumbling-block—"The Tempest," for it is obvious that a play which is supposed to have been written for the marriage of Princess Elizabeth (sister of James I.) in 1613 cannot have been the work of one who died 10 years earlier. But how can we dissociate "The Tempest" from the other plays of Shakespeare, whoever he may have been, and above all from that other dramatic phantasm, "A Midsummer Night's Dream," the authenticity of which remains unchallenged? The imagery, the wonderful poetry of the dialogue, and even the humour are so essentially Shakespearean that few can be bold enough to doubt internal evidence so strong, or to challenge the general belief that "The Tempest" was Shakespeare's last play, the play in which he puts into the mouth of Prospero his own farewell to his art, the final creation of the master-mind.

The belief must surely have been shared by one and all who witnessed the recent production of the play by the Hongkong A.D.C., and seldom can amateurs have so faithfully reproduced the spirit of the master, as did the A.D.C. cast. In that cast there were two outstanding figures, Mr. Lucey, as Prospero, and Miss Logan as Ariel. The burden of the acting lay mainly on their shoulders and right well it was sustained. Mr. Lucey's presence and delivery were alike excellent, and his rendering of the wonderful lines beginning

"These our actors, as I foretold you, were all spirits and are melted into air, 'into thin air.'"

and of the Epilogue was quite admirable. Then Ariel! As in the play Prospero's schemes could not have succeeded without his Ariel's aid, so on the stage Mr. Lucey could not have been so effective without the support Miss Logan gave him. Ariel is the quintessence of dainty fairydom, light as gossamer, a nimble joyous sprite, ever ready to do his master's behests, yet ever longing for his freedom. All these characteristics were wonderfully portrayed. The lightness and grace of Miss Logan's movements and the sweetness of her voice were, of course, natural to her, though none the less charming, while the unaffected and happy spirit of her acting was equally delightful. It was often possible to believe that she was indeed a fairy invisible as well as to mortal eyes.

Next come Ferdinand and Miranda, and for Mr. Logan's and Mrs. Grimble's rendering of these parts there can be little but praise. Mr. Logan looked every inch the princely lover and pronounced his lines with spirit and clearness, though at times, perhaps, with a shade too much of theatricality. Mrs. Grimble as "sweet seventeen" (or rather fifteen)—quite lovely and quite unsophisticated—spoke and looked the part, but was hardly fervent enough in her love passages with Ferdinand, nor sufficiently moved by Prospero's recital of their life story.

Of the lesser parts, Mr. Simpson's Caliban was excellently done. The acquired raucousness of his voice made him at times a trifle indistinct, but his acting was very natural and convincing and his get-up as the "debauched fishy monster" admirable. As Stephano, the drunken butler, the Rev. A. Turner was almost beyond praise. The acting of a drunken part is not in itself difficult but very easy to overdo. Mr. Turner exactly struck the happy mean, but the same can hardly be said of Mr. Hinton's Trinculo, who was altogether too silly to excite much mirth. As a trio, these three worked very well together and their fooling was well sustained throughout.

The only other character who has more than a few lines to himself is Gonzalo, and in this part Mr. Hamilton, though good, was not quite convincing; he failed to divest himself sufficiently of his own personality.

Passing to the fantastic side of this play apart from Ariel's share therein—the dancing of Mrs. Newcombe and her fellow-symphs was quite delightful and our only regret was that there were not more of them. When they danced alone the whole effect was charming, but it was, unfortunately, rather marred by the entrance of certain "Reapers" properly introduced at the end of the act.

(Continued on page of next column.)

## A REMARKABLE SMASH.

MOTOR CRUSHED BETWEEN TWO TRAM-CARS.

A remarkable motor smash occurred in Queen's Road East on Saturday morning, when a motor-car was reduced to a complete and hopeless wreck by being crushed between two tram-cars.

Motor-car No. 624 was proceeding from east to west, and following up tram-car No. 47, which was going in the same direction. Near the Wellington Barracks the car swerved round to the off-side with the intention of overtaking the tram-car. They reached a bend in the road, and the motor was running level with the tram, when tram-car No. 29 appeared, proceeding in the opposite direction. The driver of the motor could do nothing but go straight on and try to get clear before the trams passed each other. This he attempted to do, but it was too late, and his car was jammed between the two tram-cars. The body of the car was wrecked beyond hope of repair, whilst the two back wheels were wrenched clean off, and smashed to bits.

Fortunately there were no passengers in the motor-car and no-one was injured. About \$350 worth of damage was done to the tram-cars.

## JAPANESE TRAINING SQUADRON.

DUE TO-DAY.

The Japanese Training Squadron, consisting of H.I.J.M.S. *Asama*, *Iwate*, and *Idzumi*, which left Singapore at day-break on Wednesday, was expected to arrive at Hongkong by daylight this morning. The squadron is under the command of Vice-Admiral Taniguchi, who flies his flag on the *Idzumi*, commanded by Capt. K. Hara.

Both the Japanese community and the general public have arranged entertainments for the squadron during its stay in port.

## PROFESSOR EINSTEIN.

ENTERTAINED BY JEWISH COMMUNITY.

Professor Einstein who passed through Hongkong on Friday on the a.s. *Horuna Maru*, homeward bound, was entertained by the Jewish community of the Colony at the Jewish Club. The Professor did not, as was hoped, dilate on his remarkable theory of relativity, though he did give a broad explanation of the objects of his research work, and the effects of his theories to a number of friends.

He was welcomed by Mr. D. S. Gubbay, and in a short speech of thanks he remarked with some feeling on the extreme kindness and hospitality which had always been shown him by Jewish communities in the East.

The Professor, in company with his wife, continued his journey the next day.

habited, "inasmuch as the paint on the said reapers' faces and arms was rather overdone and they looked as if they would have been more at home in a foxglove than in a "graceful" classical dance. A special word of praise must be given to Mrs. Newcombe's "pas seul" with her pipe.

The programme did not state who took the parts of the rabbits and other strange beasts which appeared now and again, and seemed to enjoy themselves as much as they pleased the audience. The rabbits, especially, were priceless but their tails might have been white!

Finally we come to the vision of blessings which Prospero summons before the eyes of the plighted lovers as "a vapour of his art." This scene was very well done, but was, we think, not sufficiently unsubstantial. The lovers are supposed to be seeing a vision, a dream-like phantasm of Iris, Ceres and Juno. In fact, they saw three very charming ladies, one of whom sang very sweetly and the other two talked very nicely to them; the whole effect was too materialistic.

One word as to the scenery and a final word as to the music. In a small old-fashioned theatre like the City Hall the front seats are too close to the stage, and this, we think, the A.D.C. designers did not sufficiently bear in mind; their colour scheme for sea and rock was rather crude and flamboyant. As for the music, Mr. Bloor's numbers were timely enough, but we preferred the old version of "Where the bee sucks, there suck I" to his. Miss Logan's voice was not quite strong enough for this and Ariel's other songs, but the strange sweet music of "I was very well managed. Juno's blessing was finely sung by Mrs. Gandy, but its effect was somewhat marred by the unreal reality of the whole scene.

On the whole, the production was a striking success on which Mr. Sinclair and his colleagues are to be most heartily congratulated.

R.E.L.

## LOVES LABOUR LOST.

THE TALE OF A ROBBERY THAT FAILED.

At seven o'clock on Saturday morning six armed robbers broke into an opium shop in Gutzlaff street. They bound the shopkeeper and his wife, and gagged them with pieces of wood. Then they asked the shopkeeper for his keys, but it so happened that he was an obstinate man, and no coward to boot, so he blankly refused the request. The robbers cajoled him, threatened and coaxed, but all to no purpose, until at last they began to get really annoyed. Then a customer entered the shop, who, on seeing what was happening, immediately turned and ran. The robbers made frantic grabs at him, but he dodged them and got away. They fired one shot, but it missed, and the elusive one spread the alarm as he ran, compelling the gang to abandon their task, and retreat with what money and clothing they could run with—which was little.

## THE SITUATION AT CANTON.

NO EXODUS REPORTED.

The *Canton Times* says:—Piece goods and silk merchants in Canton who are doing re-shipping business to Wuchow suffer no little on account of the present disturbance. Usually the year-end of the Chinese calendar is a time for the shipment of holiday goods and settlement of accounts. Goods from Kwangsi consist of medicine, lumber, bambooware, firewood, and rice. The inability of these goods to come down is causing a shortage. So far, except firewood, the situation is not serious.

The Canton citizens are not by any means alarmed over the situation and the exodus to Hongkong usually seen in connection with a local disturbance is not taking place.

## HONGKONG TRADE.

The following information is given in the fortnightly market report issued by the Hongkong General Chamber of Commerce:—

Cotton Piece Goods and Fancy Cotton Goods.—During the interval some sales of woollens and fancy goods are reported. Greys and Whites are still neglected. The prices on this side are steady, with an upward tendency. The Manchester Market is firm.

Cotton Yarn.—A fair amount of business has been done in chops suitable for Yunnan and prices have improved \$4 to \$5 per bale owing to the decline in exchange. There was no demand from the other outlets, prices remaining unchanged. Quotations are: No. 10s \$163 to \$191. No. 13s \$107 to \$191. No. 16s \$184 to \$200. No. 20s \$177 to \$203. Arrivals 500. Shipments nil. Sales 3,000 bales. Unsold stock 7,000 bales. Bargains 9,000 bales.

Woollens.—Some business has been done in Spanish stripes and Broadcloths and the market remains firm.

Raw Cotton.—We have again to report that there has been no business in this commodity. Nominal quotations.—Indian descriptions at \$31 to \$38. Chinese staple at \$33 to \$39.

Metals.—Business has been very quiet during the last fortnight. Dealers are holding off, and it is very unlikely they will come in to buy before the Chinese New Year.

Flour.—Stock: About 550,000 sacks. Quotations: American patent, \$3.90 per sack; American straight, \$3.10 per sack; American cut off, \$3.10 per sack; Shanghai flour, \$3.10 per sack; Australian No. 1, \$3.30 per sack.

Sundries.—Steady.

Sugar.—Market for Java sugar steady. Market for Philippine advancing.

Saltpetre.—Market in drooping condition after two months' great activity.

## WORLD THEATRE.

"The adventures of Robinson Crusoe" are depicted in a fine picture, at the World Theatre. The two last exhibitions of the film are to be given to-day, at 2.30 and 7.15, and those who have not seen it should not miss the opportunity. For the children who have read "Robinson Crusoe" or are about to become acquainted with this fascinating book, the picture is of course of the deepest interest, which is fully shared by adults. Another very interesting and thrilling picture appeared on the screen since last Saturday. "The Carnival Child," a photo-play of six parts, starring Mosankine and the beautiful Lianka. The gaiety of Paris, the colourful Carnival at Nice are among the many gorgeous settings. The picture has an interesting story and is most lavishly mounted. It will be shown for the last time to-morrow.

## SPECIAL OFFER

OF



## CANNED FRUIT.

From JANUARY 8th till JANUARY 31st.

APRICOTS	No. 2. ½ tins per doz.	9.00
PEARS	" " "	10.20
PEACHES	" " "	9.00

LESS

15%

DISCOUNT.

LANE, CRAWFORD, LTD.

## NEW ENGLISH SONG RECORDS

3165 MY SHRINE	EDGAR COYLE
3166 OLD CHURCH BELLS	HAROLD WILLIAMS
3167 HEART OF MINE	CLARA BUTT
3168 SINCE YOU HAVE SMILED	HARRY GLAN
3169 EILEEN ALANNAH	NORMAN ALLIN
3170 BEAUTIFUL GREECE ("PHI PHI")	
3171 ANOTHER ONE GONE ("PHI PHI")	
3172 PEOPLE THAT WALKED IN DARKNESS	
3173 THE TRUMPET SHALL SOUND	

## ANDERSON'S.

Wm. Powell & Co. Ltd. Telephone C-3142

GENTLEMEN'S TAILORS and BREECHES MAKERS.

Have a Smart Selection of SUITINGS and OVERCOATINGS in Medium and Heavy Weight. Clothes suitable for Present Wear. And Invite Your Inspection.

Wm. POWELL & Co. Ltd. Hongkong and Shanghai.



## NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

### HONGKONG ENGINEERING AND CONSTRUCTION CO. LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the STATUTORY MEETING of the Members of the above Company, pursuant to Section 66 (3) of the Companies Ordinance 1911, will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, 10, Des Voeux Road, Central, Hong Kong, on THURSDAY, the 18th day of JANUARY, 1923, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon.

By Order of the Board,  
WALTER J. HAWKER,  
Secretary.

Hongkong, 8th Jan'y, 1923. [191]

### BILLIARDS.

### CHAMPIONSHIP OF THE COLONY.

Held under the auspices of the VICTORIA RECREATION CLUB.

FOR CAPT. J. EVANS' CHALLENGE CUP.

ENTRIES for the above Championship close to the Hon. Secretary on TUESDAY 16th JANUARY.

Entrance fee \$2.00 to accompany entry. All competitors are invited to attend on the evening of the 16th at 5.30 p.m. to arrange conditions and draw for the various rounds.

Winner of the Tournament to meet Mr. P. A. Yvanovich. Present holder of title.

A. McKIRBY,  
Hon. Secretary.

### CONSULAR NOTIFICATION.

### ANNUAL REGISTRATION.

BRITISH SUBJECTS are reminded that under the China (Amendment) Order in Council, 1921, a new system of registration is now in force. By the terms of that Order separate certificates of registration are abolished, and an endorsement of registration is made on passports. Applications for renewal of registration should therefore, where possible, be accompanied by passports in future.

In the month of January, Passports should not be sent through the post and British Subjects residing away from Canton should, where possible, apply by letter for renewal of registration at the beginning of each year, and a convenient opportunity before presenting their passports for endorsement.

J. W. JAMIESON,  
Consul-General,  
Canton.

### G. R. PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction.

TUESDAY & WEDNESDAY, the 9th and 10th JANUARY, 1923, commencing at 10.30 a.m., at their Sales Rooms, No. 5, Des Voeux Road, Corner of Ice House Street.

Part of the PERSONAL EFFECTS of the late Mr. E. H. HEWITT, C.M.G., comprising Carved Blackwood Wardrobes, Trunks, a very good selection of China, Silverware, Cutglass, Tableware, Embroideries, Electroplated Ware, Blackwood Ware, Household Furniture, etc. This sale will also be continued on THURSDAY, the 11th instant at 11 a.m., at the HONGKONG AND KOWLOON WHARF AND GODOWN CO. LTD., Godown No. 51 (Upper) at Kowloon.

Terms: Cash on delivery.

HUGHES & HOUGH,  
Auctioneers.

Hongkong, 8th January, 1923. [190]

### NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

The Steamship "BOWES CASTLE."

From NEW YORK.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo are hereby informed that all Goods are being landed at their risk into the Godowns of the Hongkong & Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co. Ltd., at Kowloon, whences and/or from the wharves delivery may be obtained.

Optional Cargo will be forwarded unless notice to the contrary be given before 6th inst. No claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 12th inst. will be subject to rent.

All Claims against the Steamer must be presented to the Underwriter on or before the 3rd inst., or they will not be recognised. All claims for cargo, and damaged Goods are to be left at the Godowns, where they will be examined on the 12th inst. at 10 a.m., by our Surveyors, Messrs. GODDARD & DOUGLAS.

No fire Insurance has been effected.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by DODWELL & CO., LTD., Agents.

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### THE HONGKONG JOCKEY CLUB.

### ANNUAL RACE MEETING, 1923.

FEBRUARY 23rd, MARCH 1st, 2nd & 3rd.

ENTRIES for the forthcoming Races close on SATURDAY, 27th inst., at 3 p.m., and must be sent to the Jockey Club, Room 3A, Chater Road, on or before this date.

Entry Forms are now ready and can be had at the Jockey Club Stables, Jockey Club Room (Hongkong Club Annex, Chater Road), Race Course, Hongkong Club and LINCOLN DAVIS, Alexandra Buildings.

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### THE CORONET.

SEE ADV. ON PAGE 1.

### KOWLOON THEATRE.

5.45 & 9.15 P.M.

### WILLIAM DUNCAN

In THE BIG

### VITAGRAPH

SPECIAL PRODUCTION

### STEEL HEART

## INTIMATIONS

### THE CHINESE ENGINEERING AND MINING COMPANY, LIMITED.

### 5% FIRST MORTGAGE DEBENTURES (KAILAN BONDS).

PAYMENT of the HALF-YEARLY INTEREST due on 1st JANUARY, 1923, will be made on presentation of Coupon No. 21 at any of the undermentioned Banks, viz. —

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION, At Tientsin, Shanghai or Hongkong.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA, At Hongkong.

RUSSO-ASIATIC BANK, At Tientsin and Hongkong only.

BANQUE DE L'INDO-CHINE, At Tientsin and Hongkong only.

BANQUE BRUNO PONS, At Tientsin and Hongkong only.

The Interest, less Income Tax at 5% in the 2, will be —

On £20 DEBENTURES: Per Coupon (Gross) 12. 0. 0.

Less Tax at 5% in the 2 3. 0. 0.

Net amount payable 9. 0. 0.

On £100 DEBENTURES: Per Coupon (Gross) 23. 0. 0.

Less Tax at 5% in the 2 15. 0. 0.

Net amount payable 8. 0. 0.

On £500 DEBENTURES: Per Coupon (Gross) 115. 0. 0.

Less Tax at 5% in the 2 3. 15. 0.

Net amount payable 111. 5. 0.

Payment will be made in Tails at the Demand.

Buying Rate of exchange of the day the Coupon is presented.

By Order, THE KAILAN MINING ADMINISTRATION,

P. C. YOUNG, Acting General Manager.

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### THE CHINESE ENGINEERING AND MINING COMPANY, LIMITED.

### 5% PER CENT. FIRST MORTGAGE DEBENTURES (KAILAN BONDS).

### TENTH DRAWING.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that, in conformity with the conditions endorsed upon the Debentures, the undermentioned numbers of Debentures of the total value of £24,000 were drawn on the Thirty-first day of October, 1922, at the Office of the Company, No. 22, Austin Friars, in the City of London, in the presence of WALTER FRIZELL TURNER, Secretary of the Company, and JOHN WILLIAM PETER JAUHALDE, of 7/8, Great Winchester Street, London, E.C.2, Notary Public.

The said Debentures will be paid off at par on the 30th December, 1923, at either of the following places: —

In LONDON: At the Transfer Office of the Company, No. 3, London Wall Buildings, E.C.2.

In BRUSSELS: At the Office of the Local Board, 13, rue Broderode, Brussels.

In CHINA: At the General Offices of the Company, Tientsin.

5 BONDS OF £500 EACH, NUMBERED: —

30 162 188 200 227

70 BONDS OF £100 EACH, NUMBERED: —

344 380 411 509 529 776

784 833 1136 1146 1158 1216

1223 1239 1315 1332 1428 1438

1457 1557 1561 1612 1820 1837

1641 1672 1684 1699 1726 1765

1794 1825 1850 1870 1884 1937

2003 2056 2111 2168 2185 2187

2249 2617 2621 2660 2725 2745

2832 2873 2924 2943 2951 2978

3004 3056 3102 3141 3149 3303

3324 3369 3381 3422 3439 3503

3582 3693 3700 3762

725 BONDS OF £20 EACH, NUMBERED: —

3777 3795 3851 3978 3994 4008

4011 4094 4143 4178 4177 4249

4251 4279 4289 4298 4411 4533

4627 4669 4681 4772 4924 4930

4933 4985 5065 5078 5104 5162

5273 5293 5344 5384 5406 5518

5568 5579 5603 5745 5788 5864

6027 6094 6098 6159 6188 6230

6321 6341 6426 6446 6457 6592

6598 6599 6675 6684 6709 6748

6755 6773 6784 6790 6826 6832

6833 6993 7019 7062 7081 7114

7168 7196 7220 7259 7278 7340

7362 7460 7497 7582 7629 7670

7712 7859 7896 7909 7920 8019

8056 8107 8178 8185 8194 8210

8279 8298 8394 8415 8438 8431

8442 8457 8532 8557 8788 8821

8911 8932 8945 8965 8990 8993

9013 9023 9050 9088 9088 9099

9240 9320 9407 9408 9437 9475

9488 9565 9586 9615 9706 9753

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18294 18408 18564 18571 18585 18629

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## INTIMATIONS

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### PERTH, SCOTLAND.

### By Royal Appointment to His Majesty The King.

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### Wine & Spirit Merchants.

ESTABLISHED 81 YEARS.

### BIRTH.

McKINSTRY. — At Shanghai, on December 3rd, to Dr and Mrs. McKINSTRY, a daughter.

### MARRIAGE.

STEWART-JOHN. — At Shanghai, on December 30th, Donald STEWART of Horsforth, Leeds, to Mabel Mary, elder daughter of Mr. and Mrs. J. H. R. JOHNS of Payton, Devon, and late of Shanghai.

### DEATH.

WILKINSON. — At Moneyshamere, Tisbury, Co. Dorset, on December 27th, the Rev. THOMAS GAFFIN WILKINSON, M.A., lately Minor Canon, Downpatrick Cathedral, younger son of Sir Hiram Wilkinson formerly of Shanghai.

HONGKONG OFFICE: 104, DES VOEUX RD., C. LONDON OFFICE: 131, FLEET STREET, E.C.4.

### THE DAILY PRESS.

HONGKONG, JANUARY 8TH, 1923.

### THE OPPOSITION TO MUI TSAI LEGISLATION.

This discussion at the meeting of the Chinese General Chamber of Commerce on Friday, on the subject of the Bill introduced in the Legislative Council some days ago, designed to give effect to the decree of the Secretary of State that the Mui-tai system shall be abolished in the Colony, appears to us of very little value at this stage. It was announced by proclamation, issued under instructions from His Majesty's Government, in April last that the system is illegal in the Colony, and it seems to us that only in regard to the proposed measures for giving effect to the change can discussion now be of any use or value. The subject has been under discussion both here and at Home since the middle of 1917 when, as a result of the prominence we gave to the case before the Court involving two Mui-tai, Lieut. Colonel JOHN WARD induced his Labour colleagues in the House of Commons to interview Mr. WALTER LONG, then Secretary of State for the Colonies, on the subject. Since that time this question has been threshed out in all its aspects, and the disciples

of the gospel of things-as-they-are have all along had the advantage of easy access to the ear of the Colonial Office. It was only after repeated cross-examination of the Secretary of State in the House of Commons by the opponents of the system that the Minister was converted, despite the assurances of his subordinates out here, reinforced by the "mass meeting" of five hundred Chinese, whose views were reported in the Press in extenso. The present opposition movement is evidently being engineered by the same agency that arranged the "mass meeting," and its success is not likely to be any greater, for despite Mr. BONAR LAW's avowed policy of negotiation, those interested at Home in this matter are not likely to accept complacently any volte face.

The chief interest which the Chinese Chamber of Commerce has for the Government, it seems to us, is the answer it returned to the public assurances frequently given by the Government and repeated recently by the ATTORNEY-GENERAL that "the Mui-tai are not slaves" and that "the control of the employer is not recognised in any way by law." Clearly the meeting—a gathering representing the employers of Mui-tai, whose advice on the subject cannot be regarded as disinterested—invited the Government to disregard British law on the subject and allow a Chinese custom to prevail which emphatically does recognise the employer's right of control in the Mui-tai whom he has purchased. They say that the Mui-tai, as a rule, are well treated. It may be so, but they adduce no definite evidence of this. On the other hand, the cases of gross cruelty which have been revealed in the local courts are very convincing proofs that "the system is peculiarly liable to abuse," as the Attorney-General indicated, for, as no steps have ever been taken to watch over the interests of Mui-tai, it is fair to assume that very much more cruelty is practised than has ever come to light. The cases which have been made public have been discovered by accident, and do not represent the result of systematic or even spasmodic effort on the part of the authorities to unearth cases of ill-treatment. The proposed legislation will not debar the philanthropist from practising philanthropy in the matter, and kind and considerate employers are not likely to suffer from any lack of domestic service if they are prepared to pay for it and recognise that the servant is a free agent and not a chattel.

According to the last census there are 8,083 Mui-tai in the Colony, 5,768 being under the age of 14. "Very few were recorded as born in British territory, or in the provinces of China outside Kwangtung." As to the claim that they are treated as "members of the family," it is of interest to note that the Census Officer found that "in very few cases was the surname the same as that of the master or mistress, showing that they did not come from the same clan." The Officer also found by an examination of the returns that "very few young girls are employed as hired domestic servants; the Chu Lin (Nim) Mu, or girl hired by the year, who has been suggested as a substitute for the Mui-tai, does not appear to be popular." Is not the reason for this to be found in the fact that the "control of the employer," which the Government says does not exist in law, is strongly enforced by Chinese custom?

The argument that we cannot stamp out the Mui-tai system here until China leads the way would apply with equal, or even greater, force to opium smoking and the carrying of arms. It must be equally futile, also, to introduce a Western system of justice and apply it to people accustomed to Oriental systems. It may be true, but that does not deter us. On the other hand, if Hongkong, in such a matter as this, is to be guided by China, let it be recalled that more than one Government in recent times has condemned the Mui-tai system and decreed its abolition. We prefer to see the Hongkong Government guided by the aspirations of enlightened statesmanship in China rather than by the failure of Chinese Governments to make their decrees effective. As regards the economic consequences in China of this local reform, it is likely to be as a drop of water in the ocean, whereas the moral example will be incalculable. British statesmen have always regarded Hongkong as "a beacon light to China," and we hope it may prove to be so in this matter as in many others.

There will be a Tea-dance at the Helena May Institute on Thursday next (January 11th) at 5.30 p.m. Tickets (one dollar each) should be obtained beforehand from the Secretary. —Adv.

### DOG & POULTRY SHOW.

A Meeting of those interested in promoting a Dog, Cat, Poultry & Cattle Show will be held on FRIDAY NEXT (January 12th) at 6.15 p.m., at the Supreme Court, by kind permission of His Honour Sir WILLIAM RUSSELL DAVIS, K.C., who has also kindly consented to preside.

Will any Lady or Gentleman competent to judge in any of the above Classes kindly send their names to me before the date of the Meeting. B. L. FROST.

[170] c/o The B. L.



# THREATENED FRENCH ACTION AGAINST GERMANY.

## AMERICAN TROOPS ON THE RHINE.

### SENATE ASKS FOR WITHDRAWAL.

## DRAMATIC SCENE AT LAUSANNE.

LATEST CABLES.  
[THROUGH ROUTE'S AGENCY.]

### THE REPARATIONS PROBLEM.

#### U.S. SENATE FAVOURS RHINE TROOPS WITHDRAWAL.

WASHINGTON, January 6th.

In the Senate, the Democrat, Senator Reed introduced a resolution urging the return of the remaining detachments of the American occupation forces on the Rhine.

A lengthy debate followed, in which Senator Hitchcock (Democrat) supported Senator Reed.

Senator Wadsworth, a Republican member of the Military Committee opposed the resolution.

Senator Lodge, while favouring the withdrawal of the troops, pointed out that it would be most unfortunate to do anything which could be construed as taking sides in the reparations controversy.

Mr. New (Republican) moved an amendment disavowing unfriendliness towards any European nations who might be affected by the withdrawal. The amended resolution was eventually adopted.

#### AMERICAN WITHDRAWAL FROM RHINE DENIED.

WASHINGTON, January 6th.

It is authoritatively stated that the reports published abroad to the effect that the United States has decided to withdraw the American troops from the Rhine is without foundation.

The Senate adopted Senator Reed's resolution by 37 votes to 6, after rejecting by 39 votes to 23 a motion in favour of referring the resolution to the Foreign Relations Committee.

#### ACTION BY U.S. CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

WASHINGTON, January 6th.

The American Chamber of Commerce is reconsidering the German business men's request for a business commission to investigate Germany's ability to pay. It is understood that the officials of the Chamber propose to sound Allied business men regarding the matter, possibly with a view to action prior to the meeting of the International Chamber of Commerce at Rome on March 18th, at which reparations will be discussed.

#### FRANCO-BELGIAN DISCUSSIONS ON RUHR OCCUPATION.

PARIS, January 6th.

It is understood that conversations between M. Poincaré and M. Theunis related to the steps to be taken in the event of a decision to occupy the Ruhr. No decision was reached, but the negotiations are being continued after M. Theunis returns to Brussels.

#### FRENCH PRESS HOPES FOR BRITISH SUPPORT.

LONDON, January 6th.

"The Parisian Press continues to court the hope that Great Britain will range herself alongside France in the contemplated measures against Germany. The newspapers emphasise that room will be provided for English participation in the administrative work."

*Le Matin* conjures up a picture of international finance attempting to thwart France's action, and says in regard to this matter that the secret association which carries out operations throughout the world and in the six capitals on behalf of Berlin, will strain every effort to depreciate the franc.

#### REPORTED ACTIVITIES OF FRENCH FORCES.

In connection with the French threats, Berlin's coal production in the Ruhr district, for twenty-three working days in December, is estimated at 8,000,000 tons. The attention of Germany is concentrated on the occupation of the Ruhr. News of movements of French troops and great activity on the part of French aircraft has been received from Mannheim, and it is asserted that aircraft were even crossing over the neutral zone and over Mannheim for a considerable time last night.

#### COMMISSION WILL HEAR GERMAN REPRESENTATIVES.

PARIS, January 6th.

The Reparations Commission has unanimously decided to hear the German representatives on January 8th, before deciding in regard to the failure of the coal deliveries. The significance of this decision lies in the proposed seizure of the Ruhr coal mines as a sanction in the event of a declaration of default.

#### THE BRITISH ATTITUDE ON THE COMMISSION.

PARIS, January 6th.

The British delegation will continue to sit on the Reparations Commission, but will not participate in any steps taken in consequence of any votes with which it has not associated itself, or accept any responsibility for such votes, according to an announcement Sir John Bradbury is understood to have made at yesterday's sitting of the Commission. He intimated that he had, for personal reasons,

several times requested permission to resign, but at the request of the present Government he would remain at his post. In conclusion he said that he hoped complete Franco-British collaboration would be speedily re-established.

#### EARLIER CABLES.

#### UNITED STATES COMMENT.

New York, January 5th.

Commenting on the collapse of the Paris Conference, the *World* says a terrible responsibility rests with the French Government. It is committed to measures which in the opinion of practically the whole neutral world are dangerous and provocative, and self-defeating. The *World* urges America to demand that the futile bickering be replaced by arbitration. The *New York Times* suggests the American Government should urge the application of the Hughes plan.

WASHINGTON, January 5th.

Official circles consider that the dissolution of the Paris Conference brings the reparations crisis measurably nearer the point on which Mr. Hughes touched in his speech at New Haven, namely the selection of a competent, non-partisan board to arbitrate the matter, but there is no indication of further initiative being expected at present. The only authorised comment on the situation is a statement of the State Department that Mr. Hughes' suggestion was intended "to leave several doors open" to the President in the event of emergency. Mr. Hughes has already indicated that American financial board to serve on an international situation if France and other interested Powers invite the United States. It is believed that there is still time to examine the American suggestion before France can carry out her programme. It is noted that M. Poincaré's plan avoids the employment of force against Germany, against which Mr. Hughes inveighed on the ground that it might tend to destroy the basis of reparations payments. There is little doubt that Mr. Hughes thereby expressed the American Government's view.

#### FRENCH PRESS COMMENTS.

PARIS, January 6th.

Neither surprise nor emotion is expressed in the French newspapers at the failure of the Conference, which they are unanimously of opinion will in no way affect Anglo-French friendly relations. Indeed most of them refer to the event as quite "a friendly rupture." *The Gaulois* says: "Our position towards England has the advantage of being clearer than ever. The *Homme Libre* does not despair of yet winning England to the French viewpoint of refusing to allow Germany to remain in a position to mock the people she has ruined. The *Echo de Paris* says Britain, not France, is isolated. *Le Journal* says the hour of France's freedom of action has struck. She will no longer continue to accept the naval obligations of the Washington agreements or follow in England's wake at Lausanne. *Le Matin* says: "Our Belgian and Italian Allies will help us to repel the claims of the British financiers to direct European policy, and hints at more friendly pro-Turkish action by France at Lausanne, which will prove to Mr. Bonar Law the existence of a French policy in the Near East."

BRUSSELS, January 5th.

The German press is not surprised at the breakdown of the Paris Conference, and declares that the imposition of sanctions without the consent of the Reparations Commission or by a single Power is contrary to the spirit of the Peace Treaty, and from the viewpoint of international law will be a hostile action. The newspapers allege that France's annexationist policy has caused the failure of the Conference. The *Deutsche Allgemeine Zeitung* declares that Germany possesses "the last trump card. Her offer is final, and if it fails the ruins of Government will pass into the hands of those whose aims nobody will be able to control. Paris must not think that the *Juvor Teutonius* belongs entirely to the past or needs guns or bayonets to reappear. Any great nation driven to despair has always found means for its revenge."

WASHINGTON, January 5th.

The State Department officials deny the report that the United States, at the request of Britain, is going to call an international congress reparations.

WASHINGTON, January 5th.

The Senate Foreign Relations Committee has decided to ascertain the view of the Administration before considering Mr. Robinson's resolution, cabled earlier. Mr. Lodge has been commissioned to call on Mr. Hughes to obtain all the available information on the State Department with regard to the reparations negotiations.

LONDON, January 5th.

Mr. Bonar Law, tired-looking, refused to speak on his arrival at Victoria, where he was greeted by a huge crowd, necessitating efforts by the police to clear a path to his car.

PARIS, January 5th.

M. Poincaré had a lengthy interview with Mr. Poincaré, and leaves for home tomorrow. M. Poincaré previously conversed with Marquis Della Torretta, who, interviewed, declared: "Italy will certainly stand by France."

A Lausanne message says that General Weygand has been summoned to Paris.

#### LATEST CABLES.

#### LAUSANNE CONFERENCE. UPROAR IN MINORITIES' SUB- COMMISSION.

LAUSANNE, January 6th.

The Turkish delegate, Risanur, created a dramatic scene in the Minorities' Sub-Commission by angrily refusing to discuss the questions of the Armenians' national home or matters relating to the Chaldeans. The Bulgars stood up, shouted and waved their arms. They also charged the Allies with employing Armenians to ruin the Turks, and quitted the Hall in a rage.

The heads of the Allied Mission decided to send a letter of protest to Ismet Pasha.

#### ANGLO-FRENCH DIFFERENCES WILL NOT PROFIT TURKS.

Notwithstanding the Anglo-French reparations differences the Allies are co-operating closely at Lausanne, and it is not believed that the Turks will derive any encouragement from the failure of the Paris conference. It is expected that the Lausanne conference will wind up in a fortnight.

#### ALLIED CAPITULATIONS PRO- POSALS REFUSED BY TURKS.

LAUSANNE, January 6th.

At a meeting of the Capitulations Commission this afternoon Signor Garroini asked Ismet Pasha to give the Turkish answer to the Allied proposals, as promised at the last meeting.

Ismet Pasha replied at length, practically turning down everything, refusing to accept the proposal for foreign judges as an infringement of Turkish sovereignty.

#### ISMET'S REPLY TO ALLIED PROTEST.

LAUSANNE, January 6th.

Ismet Pasha this evening replied to the Allied protest regarding the Risanur incident. The Turks prefer to say nothing concerning the nature of the reply, desiring to regard the incident as closed. Nevertheless, there is reason to believe that the reply follows the lines and views expressed by Risanur in the course of a conversation to-day, in which he endeavoured to justify his attitude.

#### HARWICK-ZEEBRUGGE TRAIN FERRY.

#### ANTICIPATED START IN AUGUST.

LONDON, January 6th.

It is expected that export trade will be stimulated by the establishment of the Harwich-Zeebrugge train ferry, for which the agreement is being signed to-day between a Belgian and an English Company.

It is hoped that the ferry will start in August, enabling goods to be carried to any part of the Continent, except Russia, Spain and Portugal, without breaking bulk.

#### ANOTHER MEXICAN ESTATE DISPUTE.

#### PROTEST BY BRITISH AND AMERICAN DIPLOMATS.

WASHINGTON, January 6th.

The British and American diplomatic representatives have simultaneously lodged a complaint against the action of the Authorities of the State of Durango in expropriating two hundred thousand acres of land, comprising the Tlahualilo plantations, the stock of which is held by British and American investors.

#### IRISH TRAIN WRECKERS.

#### DASTARDLY ACTION OF ARMED MEN.

LONDON, January 6th.

A train smash, attended by serious loss of life and damage to property has been caused by a body of armed men who held up a goods train at Rebeny, five miles from Dublin.

They uncoupled the engine and despatched it at full speed towards the capital. The locomotive, on its way, crashed into a passenger train from Howth, and both were derailed, eight passengers being seriously injured. Three coaches on the train were almost completely destroyed and the engine was wrecked.

#### TILDEN DEFEATS FRANCI SHUNTER.

CHICAGO, January 6th.

Tilden, in his first match since his operation, defeated Francis Shunter 2-0, 7-5, 6-4. Experts are of the opinion that without a doubt, by the summer, Tilden will regain his usual form.

#### COLLISION IN ENGLISH CHANNEL.

#### JAPANESE AND DANISH SHIPS BADLY INJURED.

LONDON, January 6th.

The *Dakar Maru* and a Danish schooner collided in the Channel with serious results. Both vessels are still afloat and steam tugs from Dover are standing by for salvage.

#### SCHOONER TOWED TO DOVER.

Lloyd's report that the s.s. *Dakar Maru* from Yokohama, while proceeding to London, collided with a schooner, but the nature of the damage to the *Dakar Maru* is not known.

The schooner was badly damaged, and is being towed to Dover in a leaky condition.

#### AUSTRALIAN COTTON PRODUCTION.

#### GUARANTEE FOR GROWERS.

MELBOURNE, January 6th.

An increase in production is expected to follow the Victorian Cabinet's decision to co-operate with the Commonwealth Government in the matter of giving a guarantee to cotton growers.

#### BIG EXPLOSION IN BULGARIA.

#### TWENTY KILLED, MANY INJURED.

SOFIA, January 6th.

Twenty persons were killed and many injured by the explosion of a large quantity of material used for the production of ammunition, stored in an ironworks. Many buildings were completely wrecked.

#### COMPANY PROMOTION IN CZECHO-SLOVAKIA.

#### SOME STARTLING FIGURES.

LONDON, January 6th.

Last year 113 new limited companies were floated in Czechoslovakia, with a capital of £3,000,000, while the failures of one hundred large firms totalled nearly the same amount, and 1,436 firms sought a judicial settlement of their liabilities.

#### RUBBER NEWSPAPERS.

#### FIRST ISSUE PRINTED ON RUBBER LATEX PAPER.

LONDON, January 6th.

It is claimed that the current issue of the *Investors' Chronicle* is the first newspaper printed on rubber latex paper. The journal thinks that rubber in this form is likely to prove a valuable ally to the paper manufacturer.

#### EARLIER CABLES.

#### ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT OF TURKEY.

LONDON, January 5th.

A corporation for the economic development of Turkey has been registered with a nominal capital of a quarter of a million to be increased to a million or more as necessary. Shares will not be offered to the public. The principal subscriber is Mr. Leslie Urquhart. It is understood the Russo-Asiatic Consolidated, Limited, will be the chief shareholders, and Mr. Urquhart chairman, and the majority on the board British. The other British directors are well-known in banking and City circles. The objects include mining, production of metals and oil, chemicals, building, and the operation of railways, canals and docks, besides generally acting as Government contractors and financial agents for Turkey in Asia Minor.

#### RUSSIA RECOVERING.

#### WHITE STAR ENTERPRISE.

LONDON, January 5th.

The Russian trade delegation in London announces that the British White Star Line have proposed to the Soviet Government the establishment of services between Britain and Russia.

#### MOSCOW STOCK EXCHANGE TO RE-OPEN.

MOSCOW, January 5th.

The Stock Exchange will open on January 10th.

#### LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE.

LONDON, January 5th.

The Stock Exchange opened dull on the breakdown of the Paris Conference. Quotations, as a precautionary measure, were marked down, but there was no selling pressure in any direction, and now there is a tendency for quotations to harden. The exchange market is most unsettled. French francs are at 67/10 and Belgian at 72/10. German marks are 41/00 to the £. Sterling in New York is 4/64.

#### AUSTRALIAN PARTIES AFTER THE ELECTION.

MELBOURNE, January 5th.

The final state of the parties in the House of Representatives is: Labor 29, Nationalists 27, Country and Liberal 19. Mr. Hughes will consult the Nationalist party regarding the course to be followed.

#### TEST MATCH IN NEW ZEALAND.

CHRISTCHURCH, N.Z., January 5th.

The second Test opened before 3,000 spectators. The wicket was perfect. New Zealand made 313 for 7, Collins contributing 103 and Shepherd 68.

#### SPLENDID SCORING BY BOTH TEAMS.

In lovely weather, on a good wicket before a crowd of seven thousand spectators, New Zealand compiled 378 runs. Marylebone replied with 329 runs for the loss of 7 wickets, Wilkinson making 59, Chapman 77 and Lowry 51.

#### ATTEMPT TO ASSASSINATE A MINISTER.

PARIS, January 5th.

A young insurance clerk named Sourek twice fired a revolver at M. Rasin, Minister of Finance, who was seriously wounded and was sent to hospital. His assailant is said to have been actuated by political hatred.

#### THE PRINCE'S BETROTHAL. AN UNFOUNDED REPORT.

LONDON, January 6th.

It is officially stated that the *Daily News* report of the Prince of Wales' engagement is unfounded.

#### ANOTHER COLOUR RIOT IN THE STATES.

NEW YORK, January 5th.

The town of Rosewood, Florida, has been destroyed as the result of a clash between negroes and whites. Following an alleged attack on a white woman, many whites poured in from neighbouring cities and attacked the negroes, who barricaded their huts. Two whites and two negroes were killed; and many were injured.

#### EX-SULTAN GOES TO MECCA.

MALTA, January 5th.

The ex-Sultan of Turkey has left for Mecca aboard the British warship *Ajiz*.

#### STRAITS CHINESE. ANNUAL MEETING OF THE BRITISH ASSOCIATION.

At the annual general meeting of the Straits Chinese British Association at Singapore, the Vice-President, Mr. S. Q. Wong, who took the chair in the absence of the President, Mr. Song Ong Siang, said: "The membership has been increased by 39 members over the number of last year. Attention is drawn to the fact that all Chinese members of the Singapore Volunteer Corps are *ipso facto* members of the S.C.B.A. Our association, which is confined to Chinese British subjects, has been recognised by the Government and has been given the privilege of nominating a candidate for appointment of the enlarged Municipal Council. Information is to hand that our Penang Chinese member on the enlarged Legislative Council has been accepted by the Government. These are good signs and are stepping stones to popular Government in Malaya. I wish to take this opportunity of appealing to all Chinese British subjects to join the association so as to consolidate our position as a community."

The year 1922 has been made memorable by the visit of H.R.H. the Prince of Wales to Singapore. Our Association was assigned one of the most prominent portions of the route to decorate to give welcome to H.R.H. With the co-operation, support and services of all Straits Chinese Clubs, the whole thing was a great success, for which the Governor expressed his gratitude and appreciation. During the year a serious shortage of school accommodation in the elementary classes arose and under the auspices of our association a public meeting was convened at the Victoria Theatre last February to discuss the question of this shortage. As a result of this meeting a petition, signed by the representatives of the various communities, was sent to the Government and a large school in Geylang is now nearing completion. It should be the aim of the association to see that the policy of free elementary education, laid down in 1911 by Sir Arthur Young, be carried out. Although the withdrawal of income-tax by the Government does not fall within the year under review, a word thereon would not be out of place. Our association strongly associated itself with the movement for the removal of this tax and at the second income-tax public meeting, I had the pleasure of seconding the resolutions which ultimately led to the withdrawal of the tax. It only shows what unanimous public opinion can do and I should like to emphasise the need for unity amongst the members of our association."

#### SEASONABLE HUMOUR.

Let's start a New Year "diary." Yes, Let's.

All the shopkeepers we have met agree that there is no time like the "present" time.

Despite Angora's truculent attitude many families made the Turkey trot this Christmas.

The peculiar, rasling noise associated with the New Year is only the turning over of new leaves.

The old English Christmas greeting, a kiss, has been superseded by the more sober handshake. Still, even this is better than the Mexican habit of exchanging revolver shots.

A Scot tells us that if his hopes are realised he will see two New Years in What does he mean?

#### FAR EASTERN CABLE NEWS.

[THROUGH ROUTE'S AGENCY.]

#### CHINA'S REVISED TARIFF.

LONDON, January 6th.

Sir Edwin F. Stockton, writing to the *Manchester Guardian*, expresses pleasure that Italy has now given way.

He says that, provided the policy of force is abandoned, there will be a new era of negotiation in China, which will be entirely to international advantage.

[Sir Edwin F. Stockton, in a letter to the *Times*, severely criticised the action of Italy alone among the Powers withholding her consent to an effective five per cent Customs duty in China.]

#### CHINESE EDUCATION.

#### PROFESSOR H. A. GILES' VIEW.

LONDON, January 5th.

In a letter to the *Times*, Professor H. A. Giles says the general principle of allocation of the Boxer indemnity to the education of Chinese students is unlikely to meet with serious opposition, but two points should be borne in mind, firstly we are primarily if not wholly out to secure important commercial advantages for ourselves, and we are not out to safeguard or improve the moral, spiritual or commercial advantages of China, therefore it would be most inadvisable to utilise any British institutions conducted by missionaries, for the cry would immediately be raised that our secret intention was to Christianise China, a cry which would immediately be taken up by the Anti-Christian Society and might possibly jeopardise the whole scheme, which should be entirely secular; and secondly no financial assistance should be given to any Chinese student who cannot show satisfactory knowledge of his own language.

Mr. W. Nelson Bitton, of the London Missionary Society, writing to the *Times*, suggests the establishment of a joint Anglo-Chinese commission, consisting of representatives of the British Government and of commerce in China, British missionary and educational interests, and acknowledged Chin. se educational authorities, to recommend plans for the application of the indemnity to educational purposes.

#### CHINA'S DELEGATE TO THE OPIUM COMMISSION.

LONDON, January 5th.

The Chinese Legation states that Chao Hsin-chu will attend the Opium Commission at Geneva on January 6th.

[BY COURTESY OF "DAILY BULLETIN"]

#### CABINET'S FIRST DUTY.

PEKING, January 6th.

Chang Shou-tsang, Li Ting-hsin, Li Kun-yuan and Pan Yuan-li and also the Foreign Vice-Minister attended the meeting of the Cabinet held at noon to-day.

It was resolved as a first principle to make every effort to encourage Parliament to complete the Constitution as the best means for effecting reunification.

#### REINSTATEMENT OF STUDENTS.

PEKING, January 6th.

Vice-Minister Lao Chin-chang recommended to President Li Yuan-hung, who approved, the reinstatement of the students whom Kao Eng-hung dismissed after the strike by the students in question, and they have already resumed work.

#### SIBERIA.

#### SITUATION AT VLADIVOSTOCK.

PEKING, January 6th.

A foreign official despatch from Vladivostock says that the Reds have assured traders and merchants that they can carry on as prior to the Red occupation. The Reds promise not to requisition goods or alter the tariff or loading charges, and to allow the ice-breakers to work as usual for the same charge.

Since the despatch was written, however, the Reds have taken over the Eggerscheld in the harbour, and this may alter the conditions of export.

#### DIED LOVING ENGLAND.

#### LAST LETTERS OF ERSKINE CHILDERS.

The *Daily Mail's* Dublin correspondent says remarkable human documents are Childers' last letters to his wife the night before he expected to be executed. He wrote: "Will the nation soon understand and reverence what actuates our comrades in the cause? I feel it will.



NAPIER JOHNSTONE'S

# 'N. J. CLUB' SCOTCH

The "Peg" of Ages  
1745 till to-day



OBTAINABLE FROM  
**LANE, CRAWFORD, LTD.**  
AND ALL WINE MERCHANTS

*This pure old Whisky has had, since 1745, a great reputation amongst connoisseurs for its mellow flavour, and still maintains a world-wide identical quality.*

## SOCIETY GIRLS AND COCKTAILS.

WOMEN WHO ARE WORN OUT AT TWENTY.

"Dr. Agnes Savill delivered a lecture on "The Dangers of Society to Health" at the Institute of Hygiene on Nov. 23rd. She said that the development of communities was found in the earliest stages of human society, and this gathering together of families to share a common life had many advantages, provided the individuals concerned were of a high grade and had a sound organization. But such communities had many dangers, such as the liability of infectious diseases to spread rapidly and the multiplication of the unfit. Other dangers of civilization were eye-strain, smoke, dust, and fog, while noise was a serious society danger, leading to irritability, fatigue, and lack of sleep.

Dealing with the society life of girls, Dr. Savill said that a girl who left school for business life might not have an excessive amount of daily work, but she usually had to make exhausting journeys to get to it. The girl who went to a university was liable to over-study, or to study all day and to indulge in social functions till late at night, while the girl who could command the sources of her parents' wealth left school for a life of continual excitement which resulted in mental and physical deterioration.

"Nowadays," she said, the girl dispenses with a chaperon, and even if she retains the old high standard of chastity her mind too often becomes poisoned, her ideals recede, she accepts the inferior outlook on life, and when she marries the standard of her relationship to her husband, home, and children is not a high one.

"I have seen some of these girls after a few years of society life aged by years, and already, before the age of twenty, as worn out and nerve-tired as if they were forty. The hectic life of continual excitement, the absence of all repose, all time for meditation, the perpetual change, the cigarette smoking, irregular and unhealthy meals—no wonder these girls become the prey of disease. And though the physical consequences are disastrous, even of greater importance is the evil effect of this life upon the character.

"Many people find that there is a greater nerve strain involved in keeping up a conversation of small talk than in discussing a serious topic or in the more connected conversation of old intimate friends. These society girls have their brains and mental equipment adjusted to this level of scrappy exclamations early in life, and it spoils their subsequent development and their capacity to reach a better stage of intellectual growth.

"Society life is responsible for deficient sleep and consequent deterioration of the entire nervous system. It encourages the pernicious habit of the too-frequent cigarette, it encourages the girls to take cocktails and whiskies-and-sodas, which ruin their digestion, impair their liver, and upset the balance of the nervous system, and it encourages them to take rich foods, which upset the rhythm of the body.

"The ill-health of the modern society girls is, in a measure, the fault of their parents, who have it in their hands to postpone the downfall of our modern civilization, since civilization itself has its foundation on those individuals who possess the virtues of stability, high purpose, and unselfishness."

## THE PARAGON.

[George Duncan was so much impressed, during his recent tour in America, by the thorough methods of American golfers that he is reported as declaring that "we should now have to stop playing at golf and start working at it."]

Somewhere about the fifteenth tee  
The village golfer stands;  
Plus fours adorn each stalwart knee,  
His gloves are on his hands,  
And the wretched caddy groans to see  
The clubs which he commands.

His eye is stern, his face is grim  
Beneath its mask of tan;  
He does not play at golf like some,  
But works it on a plan,  
And his brow is wet with honest sweat,  
As befits a working man.

Week in, week out, from morn till night  
You can hear him bellow "Fore!"  
Eighteen men wave him on in fright,  
Lest they should spoil his score,  
And poor, weak females take to flight  
When they hear his awful roar.

He goes on Sunday to the links  
(He dare not miss a day);  
As dusk descends he homeward slinks  
Arguing on his way;  
And at night he lies awake and thinks  
Of the game he ought to play.

Driving, approaching, holing out,  
Onward through life he goes;  
Each morning sees him full of beans,  
Each evening hears his woes;  
And the thought of a putt he missed is sure  
To spoil his night's repose.

—Manchester Guardian.

## "BEAVER" INSULT.

When William Cutler, 21, was charged at Willesden, last month, with "using insulting words and behaviour whereby a breach of the peace might have been occasioned," it was stated that he shouted "Beaver!" after bearded men. He was fined 10s.

# 555

## VOGUE!

555 are the fashion among high-class Cigarette Smokers. Whether at Dinner, the Dance, at the Club, or in the Home, 555 convey an atmosphere of refinement and discrimination.

This is because 555 represent an unapproachable niveau of fine quality, and appeal to those who will have only the exclusive best.

Made by hand, one at a time.

# STATE EXPRESS

VIRGINIA CIGARETTES

# 555

Obtainable in every Country of the World.

Sole Manufacturers:  
**ARDATH TOBACCO CO., LTD., LONDON.**

## "Falconite" WHITE ENAMEL

Used in all Parts of the World by the Finest Craftsmen for Finest Results.

"Falconite" is easy to work—dries with a brilliant lustre that keeps glossy and white.

"Falconite" is made by expert and practical men that know how Enamel should be made.

"Falconite" Undercoating—gives the smooth, hard surface that is ideal for the lustrous finish.

Stocked in Hongkong.

**Wilkinson, Heywood & Clark, Ltd.,**  
ALEXANDRA BUILDINGS, HONGKONG.

## EXPANDED METAL

FOR PLASTER WORK AND RE-INFORCED CONCRETE CONSTRUCTION

AS USED IN NUMEROUS IMPORTANT WORKS IN

FOR FLOOR, ROOF, FOUNDATION, WALL, ETC.

GREAT BRITAIN AND AMERICA

STOCK LIST, PAMPHLETS, AND PRICES ON APPLICATION.

**DODWELL & CO., LTD., Machinery Dept.**

## "PHILIPS"

# A PHILIPS LAMP

IS A PERMANENT ECONOMY

SOLE AGENTS

**Holland-China Trading Co.**  
Hong Kong

DAIRY FARM NEWS.  
ICE CREAM.

We hereby beg to remind our numerous Customers that their Orders for ICE CREAM must be placed 24 hours before delivery is required.

## CHAMBERLAIN'S COUGH REMEDY

FOR THE RELIEF OF  
**Coughs, Colds, CROUP.**

WHOOPING COUGH, HOARSENESS, BRONCHITIS.

CONTAINS NO NARCOTIC

Manufactured by  
**Chamberlain Medicine Co.**  
Small Size

## Glover's Dog Medicines

H. Clay Glover Co., Inc.  
127 West 34th St., New York, U.S.A.

THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY.  
**THERAPION No. 1**  
**THERAPION No. 2**  
**THERAPION No. 3**

## W. S. BAILEY & CO., LTD.

SHIPBUILDERS, MARINE AND LAND ENGINEERS.

Builders of Vessels up to 1,500 Tons; Fast Steam Launches and Motor Craft of all kinds: Tugs, Barges, Oil Tankers, Light-draft and River Steamers; Vessels built and shipped for re-erection abroad.

ON-ORDER TUG BOAT "LION" BUILT BY W. S. BAILEY & CO., LTD.

Boiler Makers, Founders and Constructional Engineers and Repairers.

## ASAHI BEER

SPECIALLY BREWED FOR EXPORT

## 'DAI NIPPON BREWERY CO.

LIMITED.

TOKYO, JAPAN

SOLE AGENT

**MITSUMI BUSSAN KAISHA LTD.**

HONGKONG











**"ELLERMAN" LINE**

ELLERMAN &amp; BUCKNALL S.S. CO., LTD.

UNITED KINGDOM &amp; CONTINENT SERVICE.

## OUTWARDS.

S.S. "CITY OF SIMLA" ... 9th Feb. ... Shanghai, Kobe &amp; Yokohama.

## HOMEWARDS.

S.S. "CITY OF YORK" ... 14th Feb. ... Marseilles, London &amp; Hamburg.

## PASSENGER SERVICE.

S.S. "CITY OF SIMLA" ... 9th Feb. ... Shanghai, Kobe & Yokohama.  
 S.S. "CITY OF YORK" ... 14th Feb. ... Marseilles, London & Hamburg.  
 S.S. "CITY OF SIMLA" ... 24th March ... Marseilles, London & Hamburg.  
 S.S. "CITY OF POONA" ... 2nd half April ... Marseilles, London & Hamburg.

Subject to change without notice

For further particulars apply to—

REISS &amp; CO., CANTON

(THE BANK LINE, LTD.)

(Tel. Central 780)

## BOSTON AND NEW YORK

Joint Service of the

**"BLUE FUNNEL" LINE**

OCEAN S.S. CO., LTD. AND CHINA MUTUAL S.S. CO., LTD.

## AMERICAN &amp; MANCHURIAN LINE

(ELLERMAN &amp; BUCKNALL S.S. CO., LTD.)

## Sailings from Hongkong.

S.S. "CITY OF DUNKER" ... via Suez Canal ... 25th January.  
 S.S. "NINGCHOW" ... via Suez Canal ... 15th February.  
 S.S. "CITY OF BAGDAD" ... via Suez Canal ... 15th February.  
 S.S. "HYSON" ... via Suez Canal ... 25th January.

Steamers proceed via Suez Canal or Panama Canal at Owners' option.

Subject to change without notice.

For freight and particulars apply to—

BUTTERFIELD &amp; SWIRE OR THE BANK LINE, LTD.; HONGKONG.

(JOHN SWIRE &amp; SOHN, LTD.)

REISS &amp; CO., CANTON.

## M. MESSAGERIES MARITIMES M.

## SERVICES CONTRACTUELS

Mail Steamers	Next Sailings from Marseilles	Pro. Arr. at Hongkong and Sailing for Shanghai and Japan	Probable Sailing from Hongkong for Marseilles
ANDRE LERON	—	—	9th Jan., 1923.
AMBOISE	—	—	17th Jan., "
CORDILLERE	1st Dec.	5th Jan.	6th Feb., "
ANGOS	15th Dec.	19th Jan.	20th Feb., "
ANGERS	25th Dec.	2nd Feb.	6th March, "

## RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY TO MARSEILLES.

(Including Table Wine and Free Doctor's Attendance)

A CLASS (1st Class) ... \$120. 00. 00. B CLASS (1st Class) ... \$110. 00. 00.  
 STEAMERS (2nd) ... \$80. 00. 00. STEAMERS (2nd) ... \$80. 00. 00.

Through Tickets to London and Leading Towns of Europe.

Accommodation reserved in the Trains at Marseilles.

## LIGNE COMMERCIALES (Cargo Boats).

S.S. "C. DORISE" sailing about End Jan., 1923, for HAVRE, ANTWERP &amp; DUNKER.

Sailings and dates subject to alteration without notice.

For further Particulars apply to—

MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO.,

Telephone: Central 740.

3, Quai des Bains.

CONSIGNATION—TRANSIT—REPRESENTATION.

## DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.

## HONGKONG AND SOUTH CHINA COAST PORT SERVICE.

REGULAR SERVICE of Fast, High Class Coast Steamers having good accommodation for First-Class Passengers, Electric Light and Fans in staterooms. Saloons and Excellent cuisine.

(FOR)

## SWATOW, AMOY &amp; FOOCHOW

AND RETURN

(Occupying 8 or 10 Days)

HAIPHONG ... Capt. Ellis Walker ... Tuesday, 9th Jan., at 12 Noon  
 HAIPHONG ... Capt. J.S. Thomson ... Tuesday, 16th Jan., at 1 p.m.

Arrivals and Departures from the Company's Wharf (near Blake Pier)

For Freight and Passage apply to—

DOUGLAS LAPRAIR &amp; CO.,

General Managers.

## JAPAN COAL

## GENERAL IMPORTS &amp; EXPORTS

AGENTS FOR—

THE MITSUBISHI MARINE &amp; FIRE INSURANCE CO.

THE OSAKA MARINE &amp; FIRE INSURANCE CO.

## MITSUBISHI SHOJI KAISHA

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P. & O., British India  
Apcar and  
Eastern & Australian  
Lines

(COMPANIES Incorporated in ENGLAND)

## MAIL AND PASSENGER SERVICES

STRAITS, JAVA, BURMA, CHINA, INDIA, PERSIAN GULF, WEST INDIES, MAURITIUS, EAST & SOUTH AFRICA, AUSTRALASIA, INCLUDING NEW ZEALAND & QUEENSLAND PORTS, RED SEA, EAST, EUROPE, ETC.

PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL FORTNIGHTLY  
DIRECT ROYAL MAIL STEAMERS.  
(Under Contract with H.M. Government.)

S.S.	Tonnage	From Hongkong (about)	Destination
"PLASSY"	7,500	10th Jan., 1923, 11 a.m.	Marseilles, London & Antwerp.
"NAGPORE"	4,200	19th Jan.	Singapore & Bombay.
"BOURBAN"	6,700	25th Jan.	Singapore, Penang, Colombo & Bombay.
"BARDINIA"	6,600	24th Jan.	Marseilles, London & Antwerp.
"NELLORE"	6,800	7th Feb.	do.
"DELTA"	8,000	7th Feb.	do.
"SICILIA"	6,700	16th Feb.	Singapore, Penang, Colombo & Bombay.
"KHIVA"	9,000	21st Feb.	Marseilles, London & Antwerp.
"SICILIA"	6,800	13th April	Singapore, Penang, Colombo & Bombay.
"MOREA"	11,000	7th May	Bombay, Marseilles, London & Antwerp.
"SOUDAN"	6,700	16th Mar.	Singapore, Penang, Colombo & Bombay.
"KARIMR"	8,200	21st Mar.	Marseilles, London & Antwerp.
"DONGGAT"	8,000	4th Apr.	do.
"BANCA"	6,000	6th Mar.	Singapore, Colombo & Bombay.
"NANKIN"	7,000	18th Apr.	Marseilles, London & Antwerp.
"KARIMATA"	9,000	2nd May	do.
"KASHGAR"	9,000	16th May	do.
"NYANZA"	7,000	8th May	do.
"NOVARA"	6,800	13th June	do.
"DELTA"	8,097	27th June	do.
"MALWA"	10,941	11th July	do.
"DEVANHA"	8,097	25th July	do.

## BRITISH INDIA-APCAR SAILINGS

"TANDA" 7,000 16th Jan. Singapore, Penang & Calcutta.  
 "GREGORY APCAR" 4,650 28th Jan. Singapore, Penang & Calcutta.

## EASTERN &amp; AUSTRALIAN SAILINGS (South)

"ST. ALBANS" 45,000 31st Jan. (Mauritius, Thursday Island, Townsville, Brisbane, Sydney & Melbourne).

Frequent connections from Australia with the following—  
 The Union S.S. Co.'s Steamers to the United Kingdom via New Zealand, Vancouver, The P. & O. Royal Mail Steamers to London via Suez Canal. (San Francisco, etc.)  
 The P. & O. Branch Service of Steamers to London via the Cape.  
 The New Zealand Shipping Co.'s Steamers for Southampton & London via Panama Canal.

## SAILING TO SHANGHAI &amp; JAPAN

"ST. ALBANS" 45,000 9th Jan. Japan Direct.  
 "TAKADA" 7,000 11th Jan. Japan Direct.  
 "SOUDAN" 6,700 13th Jan. Noon. Shanghai only.  
 "DELTA" 8,100 15th Jan. Shanghai only.

All dates are approximate and subject to alteration without notice.

## WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY FITTED ON ALL STEAMERS.

Passengers for Hongkong must carry their own Hotel expenses at Hongkong while awaiting the next carrying steamer.  
 First Saloon Passengers may travel by B.L.S.N. Company's Steamers between Singapore and Calcutta or Singapore and Madras in lieu of the cost of their P. & O. Tickets Singapore to Calcutta.

All Cables are fitted with Electric Fans free of charge.  
 Passengers' Messing not more than 3 1/2 ft. x 1 ft. x 1 ft. will be received at the Company's Office up to Noon on the day previous to sailing.

For Further Information, Passage Fares, Freight Handbooks, etc., apply to—

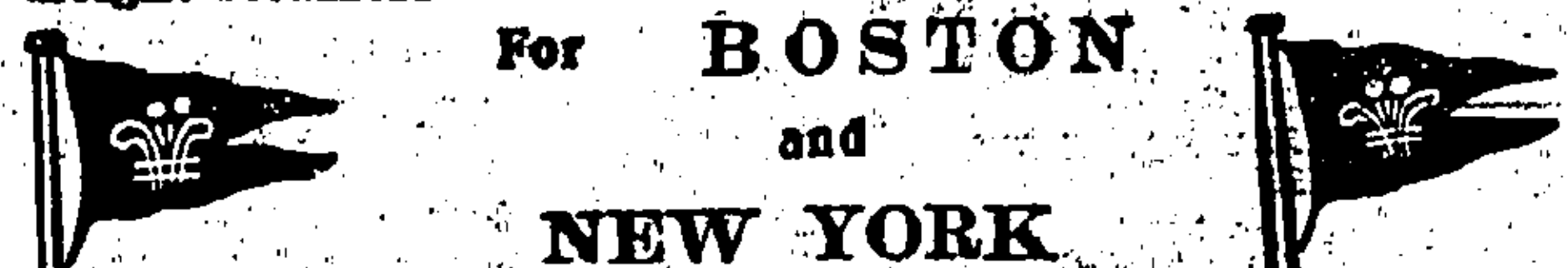
## MACKINNON, MACKENZIE &amp; CO.

12, Des Voeux Road, Central, HONGKONG.

Agents.

## PRINCE LINE FAR EAST SERVICE

Regular Sailings to Boston and/or New York by fast freight steamers.



S.S. "GOTHIC PRINCE" ... 8th January, 1923.

S.S. "MOORISH PRINCE" ... Beginning of February, 1923.

For Freight and full particulars apply to—

FURNESS (FAR EAST) LIMITED,  
 (Incorporated in Great Britain)  
 St. George's Building

Telephone: Central 3165

Telegrams (if required)

## O. S. K.

SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG SUBJECT TO ALTERATION

LONDON, HAMBURG, ROTTERDAM, ANTWERP &amp; MARSEILLES

Monthly direct service via Singapore and Port Said.

"ATLAS MARU" (Omni Marseilles) ... Tuesday, 9th Jan.

BUENOS AIRES-RIO DE JANEIRO, SANTOS, DUREAN &amp; CAPE TOWN via SAIGON &amp; SINGAPORE. PASSENGER SERVICE.

"MEXICO MARU" ... Wednesday, 10th Jan.

BOMBAY &amp; COLOMBO-REGULAR FORTNIGHTLY SERVICE via SINGAPORE

"LUZON MARU" ... Friday, 12th Jan.

"CELEBES MARU" ... Monday, 22nd Jan.

SAIGON, BANGKOK &amp; SINGAPORE-Regular monthly Passenger Service.

CALCUTTA via SINGAPORE &amp; BANGKOK. ... Wednesday, 10th Jan.

"MALAY MARU" ... via Dairen-Taking

VICTORIA, VANCOUVER, SEATTLE &amp; TACOMA—Passenger Service.

also to OVERLAND PORTS U.S.A. &amp; CANADA—Passenger Service.

"ARIZONA MARU" ... Wednesday, 17th Jan.

NEW YORK via PANAMA—Regular monthly service via Japan, Peru, San Francisco

Panama and Colon Ports.

"ALASKA MARU" ... Monday, 22nd Jan.

JAPAN COAST—Kobe &amp; Yokohama ... Monday, 22nd Jan.

SWATOW, AMOY &amp; FOOCHOW—These Steamers have excellent accommodation

for the East and the Chinese passengers.

"KALIO MARU" ... Tuesday, 9th Jan., 10 a.m.

YAKAO via SWATOW &amp; AMOY ... Thursday, 11th Jan.

"RUMA MARU" ...

For sailing dates and further particulars please apply to—

K. SHIMA, Manager.

C. N. C.  
CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

## SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATIONS.

For	Steamer	To Sail
SWATOW & BANGKOK	"SHANTUNG"	On 8th Jan., 4 p.m.
SHANGHAI	"OHUNGKING"	On 10th Jan., 4 p.m.
AMOY & SHANGHAI	"SZECHUEN"	On 11th Jan., 4 p.m.
SHANGHAI & TSINGTAO	"LINAN"	On 13th Jan., 10 a.m.
SWATOW & BANGKOK	"KWEIYANG"	On 14th Jan., 10 a.m.
SWATOW & SINGAPORE	"YUNNAN"	On 14th Jan., 10 a.m.
SWATOW, SHANGHAI & PUKOW	"YINGCHOW"	On 16th Jan., 10 a.m.
AMOY, SHANGHAI & TSINGTAO	"KANGCHOW"	On 16th Jan., 10 a.m.
HONGKOW, PAKHOI & HAIPHONG	"KWANGTUNG"	On 18th Jan., 10 a.m.
SWATOW & BANGKOK	"SUIYANG"	On 18th Jan., 10 a.m.
SWATOW & SHANGHAI	"KAYING"	On 18th Jan., 10 a.m.
SWATOW & AMOY	"KAYING"	On 18th Jan., 10 a.m.

Excellent Saloon accommodation available, with Electric Fans fitted. Regular Schedule service four times weekly between Canton, Hongkong and Shanghai, leaving Hongkong Sundays (extending to Pukow), Tuesdays and Saturdays (extending to Yangtze), and Thursdays (via Amoy). Cargo taken on through Bills of Lading to all Yangtze and North China ports. Passengers for Shanghai do not require to tranship at Woosung.

BANGKOK LINE—Regular weekly service leaving Hongkong Tuesdays to and from Bangkok via Swatow maintained by new "K" class steamers, attractively fitted for passengers, with double and single berth cabins.

For Freight or Passage apply to—

BUTTERFIELD &amp; SWIRE.

JOHN SWIRE &amp; SOHN, LTD.

Agents.

CARGO &amp; PASSENGER CAN BE INSURED AT THE OFFICE OF BUTTERFIELD &amp; SWIRE, 11 to 15, Des Voeux St., H.K.

## AUSTRALIAN ORIENTAL LINE

HONGKONG TO PHILIPPINES AND AUSTRALIAN PORTS.

SAILING SUBJECT TO ALTERATIONS.

Steamer	Arr. Hongkong from Australia	Leave Hongkong for Sandakan, Manila & Australian Ports
"TAIYUAN"	12th Feb.	17th Feb.

This Steamer is fitted with Refrigerating Machinery, ensuring a plentiful supply of Ice, Fresh Provisions, etc., and has superior accommodation with Electric Light throughout and Electric Fans in the State Rooms. A fully qualified Doctor is carried. Reduced Fares for Cargo booked through to all Australian, New Zealand & Tasmanian Ports.

For freight and passage apply to—

BUTTERFIELD &amp; SWIRE.

(JOHN SWIRE &amp; SOHN, LTD.), Agents.

## DODWELL &amp; CO., LIMITED.

## REGULAR SAILINGS TO NEW YORK &amp; BOSTON

For NEW YORK &amp; BOSTON via SUEZ

S.S. "ICWIS CASTLE" ... sailing on or about 10th January.

## LLOYD TRIESTINO.

TAKING CARGO ON THROUGH BILLS OF LADING FOR LEVANT

BLACK SEA &amp; DARDANELLES

TUMF having been re-opened for traffic, cargo is also accepted for this port

on through Bills of Lading.

## FOR SHANGHAI.

S.S. "FIUME" ... sailing on or about 10th January.

S.S. "PERSIA" ... sailing on or about 20th February.

S.S. "FIUME" ... sailing second half of January.

S.S. "PERSIA" ... sailing second half of February.

Passengers' Luggage can be insured at the Office of the Agents.

## NATAL LINE OF STEAMERS.

From CALCUTTA &amp; SOUTH AFRICAN PORTS via COLOMBO.

S.S. "UMSINGA" ... sailing about 10th February.

Through Bills of Lading issued from Hongkong.

For Freight or Passage on any of the above Lines apply to—

DODWELL &amp; CO., LIMITED.

Agents.

## PACIFIC MAIL S.S. CO.,

MANAGING AGENTS.

U.S. SHIPPING BOARD EMERGENCY  
FLEET CORPORATION.

## TRANS-PACIFIC SERVICE

Freight and Passengers

Fare to European Ports \$120 payable in local currency

First Class Throughout.

## AMERICAN STEAMERS

SAN FRANCISCO via SHANGHAI, KORE, YOKOHAMA AND HONOLULU.

LEAVE HONGKONG ARRIVE SAN FRANCISCO

S.S. "PRESIDENT CLEVELAND" ... Jan. 22nd, 1923 ... Feb. 1st, 1923.

S.S. "PRESIDENT WILSON" ... Feb. 14th, 1923 ... Mar. 8th, 1923.

Sailings and Fares Subject to change without Notice.

## HONGKONG-MANILA SERVICE

LEAVES HONGKONG ARRIVES MANILA

S.S. "PRESIDENT CLEVELAND" ... Jan. 12th, 1923 ... Jan. 14th, 1923.

S.S. "PRESIDENT WILSON" ... Jan. 22nd, 1923 ... Jan. 24th, 1923.

S.S. "PRESIDENT WILSON" ... Feb. 6th, 1923 ... Feb. 7th, 1923.

## HONGKONG-CALCUTTA SERVICE

For CALCUTTA via SINGAPORE, PENANG AND BANGKOK.

S.S. "LAKE FIELDING" ... Jan. 20th, 1923.

## ATLANTA INTER-OCEAN S.S. CO.

For HAVANA, GALVESTON, NEW ORLEANS, MOBILE, TAMPA, BALTIMORE

AND NEW YORK.

S.S. "JADDER" ... Jan. 11th, 1923.

S.S. "DYER" ... Jan. 21st, 1923.

S.S. "HIGHTON" ... Jan. 24th, 1923.

For full information regarding rates, space, etc., apply to—

PACIFIC MAIL S.S. CO.

Telephone Central 107. Address Cable: "SOLANO," 1st Floor, Queen's Building, Hongkong.

Agents at CANTON—REISS &amp; CO.



## POST OFFICE NOTICE

REGISTERED and PARCEL MAILS are closed 15 minutes earlier than the time given below unless otherwise stated, and where mails are advertised to close at or before 9 a.m. registered and parcel mails are closed at 5 p.m. on the previous day.

## INWARD MAILS

FROM	PER	DATE
AUSTRALIA & MANILA	St. Albans	8th inst.
AUSTRALIA & MANILA	Alb. Maru	8th inst.
MANILA	President Grant	8th inst.
SHANGHAI	Andre Lebon	8th inst.
EUROPE via Suez (Letters & Papers)		
London, 7th Dec. 1922	Takada	9th inst.
JAPAN	Alb. Maru	11th inst.
STRAITS	Soudan	11th inst.
U.S.A., JAPAN AND SHANGHAI	Pres. Madison	14th inst.
BOMBAY	Wakana Maru	14th inst.

## OUTWARD MAILS

FOR	PER	DATE
*Swatow and Bangkok	Chidder	Monday, 8th 9:00 A.M.
Swatow	Hysanqua	2:30 P.M.
*Swatow and Bangkok	Kalgan	Tuesday, 9th 9:00 A.M.
Japan	Alb. Maru	9:30 A.M.
Amoy	Tysalok	10:00 A.M.
Straits, Bangkok and Egypt	Eumaeus	10:00 A.M.
Swatow, Amoy and Fookow	Chidder	11:00 A.M.
Haiphong, Saigon, *Straits, *Bangkok, *Ceylon, *Marques, *L. Marquis, *S. Africa, *India via Dhanushkodi, *Aden, *Egypt & *EUROPE via MARSEILLES—due Marseilles, 12th Feb. 1923	Andre Lebon	Registration 2:45 P.M. Letters 4:30 P.M.
Shanghai, Japan, Canada, U.S.A., Central and South America and *EUROPE via VICTORIA, B.C.—due Victoria, B.C., 28th Jan., 1923	Pres. Grant	Registration 5:00 P.M. Letters 8:00 P.M.
Ship Sails 10 a.m. 10th Jan.		
Straits, Bangkok, Ceylon, Mauritius, L. Marquis, South Africa, India via Dhanushkodi, *Aden, *Egypt & *EUROPE via MARSEILLES—due Marseilles, 10th Feb. 1923	Plasy	Tuesday, 9th 5:00 P.M. Wednesday, 10th 9:00 A.M. Thursday, 11th 9:00 A.M. Friday, 12th 9:00 A.M.
Straits, Bangkok, Calcutta & Aden	Hosang	3:00 P.M.
Shanghai	Shanglung	3:00 P.M.
Swatow	Hosang	Thursday, 11th 9:00 A.M.
Amoy	Chunglung	3:00 P.M.
Swatow	Hosang	Friday, 12th 9:00 A.M.
Philippine Islands	Yuenang	2:00 P.M.
Bangkok	Soudan	Saturday, 13th 10:30 A.M.
Philippine Islands	Pres. Madison	3:30 P.M.
Swatow, Amoy and Fookow	Haiching	Tuesday, 16th Noon
Straits, Bangkok, Ceylon, Mauritius, L. Marquis, South Africa, India via Dhanushkodi, *Aden, *Egypt & *EUROPE via MARSEILLES—due Marseilles, 17th Feb. 1923	Komo Maru	Wednesday, 17th 8:45 A.M. Registration 9:30 A.M.

\*Current calendar on ring, vessel's name only.

## COMMERCIAL

## OPENING QUOTATIONS.

6th January, 1923.	
On LONDON—	
Telegraphic Transfer	2/3 1/2
Bank Bill, on demand	2/3 5/16
Bank Bill, at 30 days sight	2/3 1/2
Bank Bill, at 60 days sight	2/3 1/2
Bank Bill, at 90 days sight	2/3 1/2
Bank Bill, at 120 days sight	2/3 1/2
Bank Bill, at 150 days sight	2/3 1/2
Bank Bill, at 180 days sight	2/3 1/2
Bank Bill, at 210 days sight	2/3 1/2
Bank Bill, at 240 days sight	2/3 1/2
Bank Bill, at 270 days sight	2/3 1/2
Bank Bill, at 300 days sight	2/3 1/2
Bank Bill, at 330 days sight	2/3 1/2
Bank Bill, at 360 days sight	2/3 1/2
Bank Bill, at 390 days sight	2/3 1/2
Bank Bill, at 420 days sight	2/3 1/2
Bank Bill, at 450 days sight	2/3 1/2
Bank Bill, at 480 days sight	2/3 1/2
Bank Bill, at 510 days sight	2/3 1/2
Bank Bill, at 540 days sight	2/3 1/2
Bank Bill, at 570 days sight	2/3 1/2
Bank Bill, at 600 days sight	2/3 1/2
Bank Bill, at 630 days sight	2/3 1/2
Bank Bill, at 660 days sight	2/3 1/2
Bank Bill, at 690 days sight	2/3 1/2
Bank Bill, at 720 days sight	2/3 1/2
Bank Bill, at 750 days sight	2/3 1/2
Bank Bill, at 780 days sight	2/3 1/2
Bank Bill, at 810 days sight	2/3 1/2
Bank Bill, at 840 days sight	2/3 1/2
Bank Bill, at 870 days sight	2/3 1/2
Bank Bill, at 900 days sight	2/3 1/2
Bank Bill, at 930 days sight	2/3 1/2
Bank Bill, at 960 days sight	2/3 1/2
Bank Bill, at 990 days sight	2/3 1/2
Bank Bill, at 1020 days sight	2/3 1/2
Bank Bill, at 1050 days sight	2/3 1/2
Bank Bill, at 1080 days sight	2/3 1/2
Bank Bill, at 1110 days sight	2/3 1/2
Bank Bill, at 1140 days sight	2/3 1/2
Bank Bill, at 1170 days sight	2/3 1/2
Bank Bill, at 1200 days sight	2/3 1/2
Bank Bill, at 1230 days sight	2/3 1/2
Bank Bill, at 1260 days sight	2/3 1/2
Bank Bill, at 1290 days sight	2/3 1/2
Bank Bill, at 1320 days sight	2/3 1/2
Bank Bill, at 1350 days sight	2/3 1/2
Bank Bill, at 1380 days sight	2/3 1/2
Bank Bill, at 1410 days sight	2/3 1/2
Bank Bill, at 1440 days sight	2/3 1/2
Bank Bill, at 1470 days sight	2/3 1/2
Bank Bill, at 1500 days sight	2/3 1/2
Bank Bill, at 1530 days sight	2/3 1/2
Bank Bill, at 1560 days sight	2/3 1/2
Bank Bill, at 1590 days sight	2/3 1/2
Bank Bill, at 1620 days sight	2/3 1/2
Bank Bill, at 1650 days sight	2/3 1/2
Bank Bill, at 1680 days sight	2/3 1/2
Bank Bill, at 1710 days sight	2/3 1/2
Bank Bill, at 1740 days sight	2/3 1/2
Bank Bill, at 1770 days sight	2/3 1/2
Bank Bill, at 1800 days sight	2/3 1/2
Bank Bill, at 1830 days sight	2/3 1/2
Bank Bill, at 1860 days sight	2/3 1/2
Bank Bill, at 1890 days sight	2/3 1/2
Bank Bill, at 1920 days sight	2/3 1/2
Bank Bill, at 1950 days sight	2/3 1/2
Bank Bill, at 1980 days sight	2/3 1/2
Bank Bill, at 2010 days sight	2/3 1/2
Bank Bill, at 2040 days sight	2/3 1/2
Bank Bill, at 2070 days sight	2/3 1/2
Bank Bill, at 2100 days sight	2/3 1/2
Bank Bill, at 2130 days sight	2/3 1/2
Bank Bill, at 2160 days sight	2/3 1/2
Bank Bill, at 2190 days sight	2/3 1/2
Bank Bill, at 2220 days sight	2/3 1/2
Bank Bill, at 2250 days sight	2/3 1/2
Bank Bill, at 2280 days sight	2/3 1/2
Bank Bill, at 2310 days sight	2/3 1/2
Bank Bill, at 2340 days sight	2/3 1/2
Bank Bill, at 2370 days sight	2/3 1/2
Bank Bill, at 2400 days sight	2/3 1/2
Bank Bill, at 2430 days sight	2/3 1/2
Bank Bill, at 2460 days sight	2/3 1/2
Bank Bill, at 2490 days sight	2/3 1/2
Bank Bill, at 2520 days sight	2/3 1/2
Bank Bill, at 2550 days sight	2/3 1/2
Bank Bill, at 2580 days sight	2/3 1/2
Bank Bill, at 2610 days sight	2/3 1/2
Bank Bill, at 2640 days sight	2/3 1/2
Bank Bill, at 2670 days sight	2/3 1/2
Bank Bill, at 2700 days sight	2/3 1/2
Bank Bill, at 2730 days sight	2/3 1/2
Bank Bill, at 2760 days sight	2/3 1/2
Bank Bill, at 2790 days sight	2/3 1/2
Bank Bill, at 2820 days sight	2/3 1/2
Bank Bill, at 2850 days sight	2/3 1/2
Bank Bill, at 2880 days sight	2/3 1/2
Bank Bill, at 2910 days sight	2/3 1/2
Bank Bill, at 2940 days sight	2/3 1/2
Bank Bill, at 2970 days sight	2/3 1/2
Bank Bill, at 3000 days sight	2/3 1/2
Bank Bill, at 3030 days sight	2/3 1/2
Bank Bill, at 3060 days sight	2/3 1/2
Bank Bill, at 3090 days sight	2/3 1/2
Bank Bill, at 3120 days sight	2/3 1/2
Bank Bill, at 3150 days sight	2/3 1/2
Bank Bill, at 3180 days sight	2/3 1/2
Bank Bill, at 3210 days sight	2/3 1/2
Bank Bill, at 3240 days sight	2/3 1/2
Bank Bill, at 3270 days sight	2/3 1/2
Bank Bill, at 3300 days sight	2/3 1/2
Bank Bill, at 3330 days sight	2/3 1/2
Bank Bill, at 3360 days sight	2/3 1/2
Bank Bill, at 3390 days sight	2/3 1/2
Bank Bill, at 3420 days sight	2/3 1/2
Bank Bill, at 3450 days sight	2/3 1/2
Bank Bill, at 3480 days sight	2/3 1/2
Bank Bill, at 3510 days sight	2/3 1/2
Bank Bill, at 3540 days sight	2/3 1/2
Bank Bill, at 3570 days sight	2/3 1/2
Bank Bill, at 3600 days sight	2/3 1/2
Bank Bill, at 3630 days sight	2/3 1/2
Bank Bill, at 3660 days sight	2/3 1/2
Bank Bill, at 3690 days sight	2/3 1/2
Bank Bill, at 3720 days sight	2/3 1/2
Bank Bill, at 3750 days sight	2/3 1/2
Bank Bill, at 3780 days sight	2/3 1/2
Bank Bill, at 3810 days sight	2/3 1/2
Bank Bill, at 3840 days sight	2/3 1/2
Bank Bill, at 3870 days sight	2/3 1/2
Bank Bill, at 3900 days sight	2/3 1/2
Bank Bill, at 3930 days sight	2/3 1/2
Bank Bill, at 3960 days sight	2/3 1/2
Bank Bill, at 3990 days sight	2/3 1/2
Bank Bill, at 4020 days sight	2/3 1/2
Bank Bill, at 4050 days sight	2/3 1/2
Bank Bill, at 4080 days sight	2/3 1/2
Bank Bill, at 4110 days sight	2/3 1/2
Bank Bill, at 4140 days sight	2/3 1/2
Bank Bill, at 4170 days sight	2/3 1/2
Bank Bill, at 4200 days sight	2/3 1/2
Bank Bill, at 4230 days sight	2/3 1/2
Bank Bill, at 4260 days sight	2/3 1/2
Bank Bill, at 4290 days sight	2/3 1/2
Bank Bill, at 4320 days sight	2/3 1/2
Bank Bill, at 4350 days sight	2/3 1/2
Bank Bill, at 4380 days sight	2/3 1/2
Bank Bill, at 4410 days sight	2/3 1/2
Bank Bill, at 4440 days sight	2/3 1/2
Bank Bill, at 4470 days sight	2/3 1/2
Bank Bill, at 4500 days sight	2/3 1/2
Bank Bill, at 4530 days sight	2/3 1/2
Bank Bill, at 4560 days sight	2/3 1/2
Bank Bill, at 4590 days sight	2/3 1/2
Bank Bill, at 4620 days sight	2/3 1/2
Bank Bill, at 4650 days sight	2/3 1/2
Bank Bill, at 4680 days sight	2/3 1/2
Bank Bill, at 4710 days sight	2/3 1/2
Bank Bill, at 4740 days sight	2/3 1/2
Bank Bill, at 4770 days sight	2/3 1/2
Bank Bill, at 4800 days sight	2/3 1/2
Bank Bill, at 4830 days sight	2/3 1/2
Bank Bill, at 4860 days sight	2/3 1/2
Bank Bill, at 4890 days sight	2/3 1/2
Bank Bill, at 4920 days sight	2/3 1/2
Bank Bill, at 4950 days sight	2/3 1/2
Bank Bill, at 4980 days sight	2/3 1/2
Bank Bill, at 5010 days sight	2/3 1/2
Bank Bill, at 5040 days sight	2/3 1/2
Bank Bill, at 5070 days sight	2/3 1/2
Bank Bill, at 5100 days sight	2/3 1/2
Bank Bill, at 5130 days sight	2/3 1/2
Bank Bill, at 5160 days sight	2/3 1/2
Bank Bill, at 5190 days sight	2/3 1/2
Bank Bill, at 5220 days sight	2/3 1/2
Bank Bill, at 5250 days sight	2/3 1/2
Bank Bill, at 5280 days sight	2/3 1/2
Bank Bill, at 5310 days sight	2/3 1/2
Bank Bill, at 5340 days sight	2/3 1/2
Bank Bill, at 5370 days sight	2/3 1/2
Bank Bill, at 5400 days sight	2/3 1/2
Bank Bill, at 5430 days sight	2/3 1/2
Bank Bill, at 5460 days sight	2/3 1/2
Bank Bill, at 5490 days sight	2/3 1/2
Bank Bill, at 5520 days sight	2/3 1/2
Bank Bill, at 5550 days sight	2/3 1/2
Bank Bill, at 5580 days sight	2/3 1/2
Bank Bill, at 5610 days sight	2/3 1/2
Bank Bill, at 5640 days sight	2/3 1/2
Bank Bill, at 5670 days sight	2/3 1/2
Bank Bill, at 5700 days sight	2/3 1/2
Bank Bill, at 5730 days sight	2/3 1/2
Bank Bill, at 5760 days sight	2/3 1/2
Bank Bill, at 5790 days sight	2/3 1/2
Bank Bill, at 5820 days sight	2/3 1/2
Bank Bill, at 5850 days sight	2/3 1/2
Bank Bill, at 5880 days sight	2/3 1/2
Bank Bill, at 5910 days sight	2/3 1/2
Bank Bill, at 5940 days sight	2/3 1/2
Bank Bill, at 5970 days sight	2/3 1/2
Bank Bill, at 6000 days sight	2/3 1/2
Bank Bill, at 6030 days sight	2/3 1/2
Bank Bill, at 6060 days sight	2/3 1/2
Bank Bill, at 6090 days sight	2/3 1/2
Bank Bill, at 6120 days sight	2/3 1/2
Bank Bill, at 6150 days sight	2/3 1/2
Bank Bill, at 6180 days sight	2/3 1/2
Bank Bill, at 6210 days sight	2/3 1/2
Bank Bill, at 6240 days sight	2/3 1/2
Bank Bill, at 6270 days sight	2/3 1/2
Bank Bill, at 6300 days sight	2/3 1/2
Bank Bill, at 6330 days sight	2/3 1/2
Bank Bill, at 6360 days sight	2/3 1/2
Bank Bill, at 6390 days sight	2/3 1/2
Bank Bill, at 6420 days sight	2/3 1/2
Bank Bill, at 6450 days sight	2/3 1/2
Bank Bill, at 6480 days sight	2/3 1/2
Bank Bill, at 6510 days sight	2/3 1/2
Bank Bill, at 6540 days sight	2/3 1/2
Bank Bill, at 6570 days sight	2/3 1/2
Bank Bill, at 6600 days sight	2/3 1/2
Bank Bill, at 6630 days sight	2/3 1/2
Bank Bill, at 6660 days sight	2/3 1/2
Bank Bill, at 6690 days sight	2/3 1/2
Bank Bill, at 6720 days sight	2/3 1/2
Bank Bill, at 6750 days sight	2/3 1/2
Bank Bill, at 6780 days sight	2/3 1/2
Bank Bill, at 6810 days sight	2/3 1/2
Bank Bill, at 6840 days sight	2/3 1/2
Bank Bill, at 6870 days sight	2/3 1/2
Bank Bill, at 6900 days sight	2/3 1/2
Bank Bill, at 6930 days sight	2/3 1/2
Bank Bill, at 6960 days sight	2/3 1/2
Bank Bill, at 6990 days sight	2/3 1/2
Bank Bill, at 7020 days sight	2/3 1/2
Bank Bill, at 7050 days sight	2/3 1/2
Bank Bill, at 7080 days sight	2/3 1/2
Bank Bill, at 7110 days sight	2/3 1/2
Bank Bill, at 7140 days sight	2/3 1/2
Bank Bill, at 7170 days sight	2/3 1/2
Bank Bill, at 7200 days sight	2/3 1/2
Bank Bill, at 7230 days sight	2/3 1/2
Bank Bill, at 7260 days sight	2/3 1/2
Bank Bill, at 7290 days sight	2/3 1/2
Bank Bill, at 7320 days sight	2/3 1/2
Bank Bill, at 7350 days sight	2/3 1/2
Bank Bill, at 7380 days sight	2/3 1/2
Bank Bill, at 7410 days sight	2/3 1/2
Bank Bill, at 7440 days sight	2/3 1/2
Bank Bill, at 7470 days sight	2/3 1/2
Bank Bill, at 7500 days sight	2/3 1/2
Bank Bill, at 7530 days sight	2/3 1/2
Bank Bill, at 7560 days sight	2/3 1/2
Bank Bill, at 7590 days sight	2/3 1/2
Bank Bill, at 7620 days sight	2/3 1/2
Bank Bill, at 7650 days sight	2/3 1/2
Bank Bill, at 7680 days sight	2/3 1/2
Bank Bill, at 7710 days sight	2/3 1/2
Bank Bill, at 7740 days sight	2/3 1/2
Bank Bill, at 7770 days sight	2/3 1/2
Bank Bill, at 7800 days sight	2/3 1/2
Bank Bill, at 7830 days sight	2/3 1/2
Bank Bill, at 7860 days sight	2/3 1/2
Bank Bill, at 7890 days sight	2/3 1/2
Bank Bill, at 7920 days sight	2/3 1/2
Bank Bill, at 7950 days sight	2/3 1/2
Bank Bill, at 7980 days sight	2/3 1/2
Bank Bill, at 8010 days sight	2/3 1/2
Bank Bill, at 8040 days sight	2/3 1/2
Bank Bill, at 8070 days sight	2/3 1/2
Bank Bill, at 8100 days sight	2/3 1/2
Bank Bill, at 8130 days sight	2/3 1/2
Bank Bill, at 8160 days sight	2/3 1/2
Bank Bill, at 8190 days sight	2/3 1/2
Bank Bill, at 8220 days sight	2/3 1/2
Bank Bill, at 8250 days sight	2/3 1/2
Bank Bill, at 8280 days sight	2/3 1/2
Bank Bill, at 8310 days sight	2/3 1/2
Bank Bill, at 8340 days sight	2/3 1/2
Bank Bill, at 8370 days sight	2/3 1/2
Bank Bill, at 8400 days sight	2/3 1/2
Bank Bill, at 8430 days sight	2/3 1/2
Bank Bill, at 8460 days sight	2/3 1/2
Bank Bill, at 8490 days sight	2/3 1/2
Bank Bill, at 8520 days sight	2/3 1/2
Bank Bill, at 8550 days sight	2/3 1/2
Bank Bill, at 8580 days sight	2/3 1/2
Bank Bill, at 8610 days sight	2/3 1/2
Bank Bill, at 8640 days sight	2/3 1/2
Bank Bill, at 8670 days sight	2/3 1/2
Bank Bill, at 8700 days sight	2/3 1/2
Bank Bill, at 8730 days sight	2/3 1/2
Bank Bill, at 8760 days sight	2/3 1/2
Bank Bill, at 8790 days sight	2/3 1/2
Bank Bill, at 8820 days sight	2/3 1/2
Bank Bill, at 8850 days sight	2/3 1/2
Bank Bill, at 8880 days sight	2/3 1/2
Bank Bill, at 8910 days sight	2/3 1/2
Bank Bill, at 8940 days sight	2/3 1/2
Bank Bill, at 8970 days sight	2/3 1/2
Bank Bill, at 9000 days sight	2/3 1/2
Bank Bill, at 9030 days sight	2/3 1/2
Bank Bill, at 9060 days sight	2/3 1/2
Bank Bill, at 9090 days sight	2/3 1/2
Bank Bill, at 9120 days sight	2/3 1/2
Bank Bill, at 9150 days sight	2/3 1/2
Bank Bill, at 9180 days sight	